

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL
INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

REPORT

ON THE

SEA AND INLAND FISHERIES OF IRELAND

FOR
1912.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION
(IRELAND) ACT, 1899
(62 AND 63 VIC., CAP. 50.)



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To

HIS EXCELLENCY JOHN CAMPBELL, EARL OF
ABERDEEN,

LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I am directed by the Vice-President to submit to Your
Excellency the Report on the Sea and Inland Fisheries of Ireland
for the year 1912.

I have the honour to remain,

Your Excellency's faithful Servant,

T. P. GILL,

Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND,

UPPER MERRION STREET,

DUBLIN.

28th October, 1912.

CONTENTS.

REPORT	Page
General Observations.	v.
SEA FISHERIES.	
Vessels, Men, and Boys employed,	vi.
Steam and Oil Motor Craft,	vi.
Loans,	vii.
Review of Statistics of Fish Landed,	viii.
Dublin Market Returns,	viii.
Spring Mackerel Fishery,	ix.
Autumn Mackerel Fishery,	x.
Mackerel Curing at the Department's experimental stations,	xii.
Green Head for Herrings,	xvi.
Spring and Summer Herring Fishery,	xvi.
Winter Herring Fishery,	xviii.
Piers,	xx.
Marketing of Oysters,	xx.
Mussel Fisheries	xxii.
Sale of Fish in Irish Towns,	xxii.
Net Mending,	xxii.
Whaling,	xxiii.
Kelp,	xxiv.
Marine Superintendence,	xxv.
Casualties,	xxv.
By-Laws,	
Scientific Investigations,	xxvi.
INLAND FISHERIES.	
Salmon Fisheries,	xxvi.
Eel Fisheries,	xxviii.
Pollen Fisheries,	xxix.
APPENDIX.	i.

8123 (XO)

CURED MACKEREL AND HERRINGS.

UNITED STATES CUSTOMS TARIFF.

Under the new Customs Tariff of the United States mackerel and herrings cured in brine and packed in barrels are now admitted to the United States free of duty.

APPENDIX

SEA AND INLAND FISHERIES OF IRELAND, 1912.

REPORT

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL
INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

SIR,

We have the honour to submit the Report for the year 1912 on the Sea and Inland Fisheries of Ireland.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

The returns for 1912 show a continuance of the decline, referred to in our Report for previous year, in the amount of sea fish landed and in the number of boats and men employed.

The decline in the amount of fish landed was largely due to the comparative failure of the Donegal herring fishery, for which the improvement of the East Coast fisheries did not provide a full compensation.

The general causes affecting the falling off in numbers of boats and of fishermen where inshore fisheries are concerned are in no way peculiar to Ireland, and have assumed such proportions in other parts of the United Kingdom that several Commissions or Departmental Committees are at present considering the matter. The system of giving State assistance to fishermen to enable them to provide themselves with boats and gear has existed for so long in Ireland that the Department have been looked to for information not only from England and Scotland, but from foreign countries, where the necessity of helping the fishermen to meet the modern changes has become prominent.

Speaking generally, and avoiding repetition of what has been said in former Reports, the chief causes in operation are, firstly, the transition of the fishing business from individual fishermen to capitalists, who can provide much more effective machinery for the capture of fish; and, secondly, the rise of wages in other industries, rendering fishing less attractive as a means of securing a livelihood. So far as Ireland is concerned, the loss to fishing would undoubtedly have been much greater had not the Department and the Congested

Districts Board assisted fishermen in obtaining modern equipment whenever there seemed to be the slightest chance that development would result.

The changes taking place in fishing fleets need corresponding changes in harbour accommodation, and this is being attended to so far as available funds permit.

THE SEA FISHERIES.

Vessels, Men and Boys.

There were 5,198 vessels actually engaged in the sea fisheries in 1912 as compared with 5,515 in 1911, showing a decrease of 317.

This year's figures are composed of 405 first, 2,693 second, and 1,885 third class boats, 490 unclassified open row boats and canoes of 18 feet and upwards in length, and 416 unclassified open row boats and canoes of under 18 feet. The net falling off above mentioned results from an increase of 71 in the unclassified open row boats, and from decreases of 15 in the first class, 221 in the second class, and of 152 in the third class.

There were 18,623 men and 352 boys employed. The number of men was 1,166 less and of boys 43 more than in the previous year.

The distribution of boats and persons according to the various classes of fishing pursued, was as follows:—

There were 14 steam trawlers, 10 being of from 20 to 71 tons net register, and the others being smaller vessels. Of sailing boats, 379 followed trawling, 144 of them being from 10 to 65 tons each. The remainder were smaller. In addition to these 34 motor boats were engaged in trawling.

About 1,400 men and boys were engaged in trawling.

Fishing by long lines was carried on by about 4,800 men and boys, in 20 first class, 724 second class, 345 third class, and 310 unclassified boats, 28 of the craft being fitted with motor engines.

About 420 persons were engaged gathering oysters off the public beds.

About 4,300 persons were engaged at the lobster and crab fisheries.

About 300 persons were engaged in taking mussels, 200 in picking cockles, and 2,300 in gathering periwinkles.

Further details are given in the Appendices.

The numbers of boats engaged in the mackerel and herring fisheries are referred to on pages xii. and xiii. and xvii. and xix.

There were 49 first, 671 second, 289 third class, and 91 unclassified boats that did not fish during the year.

Loans for Steam and Oil Motor Craft.

The Department have continued during the year to assist in the development of fishing craft fitted with mechanical means of propulsion, and a loan of £700 in connection with the purchase

vii.

of another small second-hand steam drifter was made. The Department also made a loan of £1,000 for the construction at Arklow of a small steam drifter.

There is, however, some difficulty in finding profitable employment for the small steam drifter type of vessel between the Irish fishing seasons which is engaging the attention of the Department. With a view to providing fresh outlets for the operations of this type of vessel, the Department assisted last autumn in sending one at the conclusion of the Howth herring fishing season, to Yarmouth, to partake in the English herring fishing which runs later than the Irish fishing, but the earnings at this venture only sufficed to clear the working expenses of the vessel.

Representations made by fishermen that motor vessels of small power are not altogether satisfactory for herring and mackerel fishing owing to the difficulty of maintaining speed against strong winds and tides, led the Department to grant loans last year for the provision of the two high powered vessels, which were referred to in our last Report. In two Arklow vessels this year engines of 40 h.p. have been substituted for engines of 24 h.p. The cost of the exchanges was principally borne by the Department, but part of the amount was provided by loans.

In considering the question of power, it is as yet too early to say whether an increased area of fishing ground accessible to vessels with high power engines compensates for a greater cost of oil and upkeep; and, moreover, there is a difficulty in finding remunerative employment for such vessels between the seasonal fishings.

Seventeen new loans, amounting to £2,219, were made during the year under review for the building and equipping of new motor boats and for the installation of motor power in existing fishing boats.

Three existing Irish motor boats were purchased by means of loans of £460, £463, and £844, but in only one of these cases was the vessel transferred to another fishing centre.

Reference is made to Appendix No. 17, Table No. 2, page 51.

Loans.

During the year ended 31st March, 1913, 91 applications were received from 129 persons for loans amounting to £9,035 13s. 0d. Of these, 83 loans were granted to 118 persons to the amount of £8,442 12s. 6d. The sum actually issued during the period was £11,556 4s. 4d., which covered part of loans previously promised.

Many of the loans were for sums varying from £5 to £10, but advances of larger sums were also arranged for, and in regard to these, Table No. 2, Appendix No. 17, p. 51, will indicate the amounts and purposes.

The administration of this fund was imposed on the Department on 1st April, 1900. Since then 1,553 applications were received from non-congested districts for sums amounting on the whole to £76,347 2s. 3d. Some of them fell through from various causes, such as insufficient security, the fact that the applicants were under age, that the applications were dropped

or withdrawn, or were actually refused as being from persons who were not *bona fide* fishermen, or with regard to whom unfavourable reports had been received, or who had bad records. The promissory notes signed to secure principal and interest amounted to £70,262 8s. 10d. The repayments were £44,010 7s. 6d., the outstanding notes not arrived at maturity £32,210 13s. 8d. The arrears on the £70,262 8s. 10d. amounted to £1,944 11s. 4d. In addition £273 16s. 3d. is irrecoverable. It will be seen that the *bad debts* do not amount to 1 per cent.

Further particulars in connection with these loan transactions will be found in Appendix No. 17, pages 50 to 53.

Review of Statistics of Fish (excluding Salmon) Landed.

According to the returns received, the total quantity of sea fish (other than shell fish) landed in 1912 was 894,144 cwts., valued at £306,786. In 1911 the corresponding figures were 989,484 cwts., and £315,679. The returns, therefore, show decreases of 95,340 cwts., and £8,893.

The following is a comparison between the landings on the different coasts during the two years:—

			CWTS.	VALUE. £
North Coast,	1912, ..	205,803	57,816	
"	1911, ...	408,426	102,517	
East Coast,	1912, ...	330,002	132,038	
"	1911, ...	275,836	112,254	
South Coast,	1912, .	157,410	46,100	
"	1911, ...	141,311	38,228	
West Coast,	1912, ..	200,929	70,832	
"	1911, ...	163,911	62,680	

The average price per cwt. of the total catch in 1912 was about 6s. 10d., and in 1911, about 6s. 5d.

Including shell-fish, but excluding salmon, the total value for 1912 was £367,367, and for 1911, £374,085.

The above figures do not include the product of the Whaling industry, with regard to which see p. xxiii.

A comparison between this year and last in respect to quantities, values, and average prices of the different kinds of sea fish landed in Ireland will be found in Appendix No. 2, pages 4 and 5.

Dublin Market Returns.

The amount of fish, excluding herrings, mackerel, shell-fish and salmon, which passed through the Dublin Market during 1912 was 4,426 tons, being a decrease of 601 tons on that of the previous year.

The number of steam trawlers which worked out of Dublin was 10 during 9 months, and 9 during the remainder of the year. They made 668 trips, and landed 3,176 tons of fish. The number of trips made in 1911 was 570, and the amount of fish landed was 3,726 tons. Cod was the fish taken in largest quantities. It reached a total of 18,834 boxes. Whiting and hake came next,

ix.

the former amounting to 12,130, and the latter to 7,807 boxes. Pollock, haddock, ray, ling, conger, and gurnard were also taken in considerable quantities. Of flat fish there were 2,097 boxes of plaice, 1,616 of megrim or ox soles, 351 of black soles, 262 of dabs, 193 of turbot, and 183 of brill.

The supplies from Howth, other than herrings, reached 255 tons, a decrease of 40 tons on the previous year. The fish consisted mainly of cod, whiting, ray, and conger eels.

One hundred and eighty-five tons, being 4 tons less than in 1911, came from Galway. The fish included over 388 hampers of whiting, 385 of haddock, and 311 of plaice. Cod, ray, hake, black soles, turbot, brill, and pollock were also included.

The sailing vessels of Dublin Bay accounted for 194 tons, principally plaice and ray. Cod, gurnard, black soles, pollock, dabs, and conger eels were also landed by them in considerable quantities. Their total take was 9 tons more than that of the previous year.

From the Dingle fleet of sailing trawlers 138 tons were received, which quantity was 52 tons less than in 1911. Plaice, haddock, and black soles formed the bulk of the catch. The soles were mainly taken during March and April.

The Balbriggan trawlers sent 94 tons—being a decrease of 4 tons on that of the previous year—nearly all plaice.

Two hundred and ninety-two tons of fish, composed principally of cod, haddock, and plaice, reached the market from various other centres. The quantity is practically the same as that of the previous year.

Imported fresh fish outside that mentioned in the following paragraph amounted to 41 tons as compared with 52 in 1911. It consisted almost entirely of plaice and haddock.

Besides the foregoing there passed through the market in 1912 about 8,801 barrels and 14,717 boxes of Irish fresh herrings, 1,723 barrels of imported fresh herrings, and 236 barrels of Irish-cured herrings. The mackerel amounted to 7,741 boxes of Irish-caught and 20 boxes of imported fish.

Salmon, trout, eels and shell-fish were also dealt with in varying quantities.

Spring Mackerel Fishing.

The spring mackerel fishing shows an improvement on that of the previous year, but is still considerably below the general average.

The figures for 1911 were 75,724 cwt., valued at £16,544; while for the season of 1912 they were 118,253 cwt., valued at £32,165.

The average value in 1911 was 4s. 4d. per cwt., and in 1912 6s. 5d. per cwt.

The number of barrels cured in the year 1912 was 17,805, as compared with 3,798 in 1911, an increase of 14,007 barrels.

The price paid for fish for curing is controlled by that obtainable for the finished article when sold in America. This never reaches the high price at times realised for fresh fish in the London

Markets. The fisherman cannot, therefore, expect to obtain the fresh-fish price from the buyers. Indirectly, however, the difference in value is to some extent made good to the fishermen by the money paid in wages, &c., in connection with the curing of the fish, as it is from the fishermen's families that most of the workers are drawn.

Prices for the spring cure were good, but it is necessary for the Irish curer to do his utmost to keep the quality of his goods up to a high standard, as there are signs that the Norwegians will in the future send more of their spring fish to America.

The quantity of mackerel salted in Norway during the period covered by our spring fishing was about 10,000 barrels, as compared with 4,600 in the spring of 1911. The amount salted for export in future years will, of course, depend on the prices obtainable for Norwegian fish when sold fresh in the markets of Germany and Great Britain.

In connection with this the following figures, taken from Norwegian Official Statistics, are of interest. The statistics cover the catch for the whole year, thus including both the spring and autumn fishing. The figures for the Coast mackerel have been expressed in barrels of 400 fish each; those for the North Sea mackerel refer only to trolled fish, and appear as they are given in the Norwegian Official Statistics:—

	Coast Mackerel.	North Sea Mackerel.
	Barrels.	Barrels.
1908, ..	31,450	33,076
1909, ..	37,928	25,709
1910, ..	38,271	46,429

The quantity of mackerel exported as fresh fish was in:—

1908, ..	about 725 tons
1909, ..	669 "
1910, ..	421 "
1911, ..	563 "

Turning to the reports received from Officers of H.M. Coast-guard and other collectors of statistics, it may be noted that—

On the East Coast there is no special fishing for spring mackerel, and such fish as are landed are taken in herring nets, and sold fresh.

At Upper Cove (Kinsale) there was no fishing until April, and it was during that month that most of the fish landed at this Station was taken.

Prices during April averaged 11s. a hundred, but fell in May and June to about 6s., and in July to 4s. a hundred.

The total catch was 11,337 cwt.s., valued at £3,688, of which 600 barrels were cured for export.

Curing in the spring at Kinsale only takes place when prices for fresh fish are unremunerative.

At Union Hall, 7,227 cwt.s., valued at £1,600, were landed; in the previous season the catch was 2,748 cwt.s., valued at £467.

Prices in April were 10s. a hundred, and during the remainder of the season about 5s.

The principal fishing was in May; 1,376 barrels were cured for export as against 630 in 1911.

xi.

The average weekly wages paid to those employed in the curing were 18s. for men, 15s. for women, 9s. to 7s. for boys.

At Castletownshend there was a substantial increase—2,962 cwts., valued at £586, compared with 500 cwts., valued at £154, in 1911.

There were 879 barrels cured for export, while only 150 were so treated in 1911.

The best fishing was during May, and prices ranged from 6s. to 5s. per hundred.

At Baltimore the total weight of fish landed was practically the same as in 1911, but the price realised was £1,200 more than in that year.

There were 1,179 barrels cured for export as compared with 159 in 1911. The Congested Districts Board cured 82 barrels at this station.

The principal fishing was in May.

At Castletownbere the catch was 3,226 cwts., valued at £803, from which 895 barrels were cured for export.

In 1911 only 369 cwts., valued at £150, were taken.

There were fourteen French fishing boats working off this Station, but their catch is not included in our Returns, as, in accordance with their custom, the fish are cured on board of the vessels, and eventually landed in France.

Fishing commenced in April, when prices were 10s. to 11s. per hundred. These fell later to 6s., and at the end of the season to 5s. a hundred. The best fishing was during June.

At Valencia, where a large number of Irish motor boats fished, the catch was 35,750 cwts., valued at £9,297; while in 1911, 21,800 cwts., valued at £5,261, were landed.

The season opened in April, with average prices of about 12s. a hundred; in May and June the price was from 6s. 6d. to 7s. a hundred.

The heaviest fishing was in May. Curing was carried on by seventeen firms, including a representative of the Congested Districts Board.

The number of barrels cured was 3,192, as compared with 294 in 1911.

Weather conditions were unsettled and unfavourable for fishing from the last week in June to the end of July. The motor boats engaged in the fishing developed on several occasions serious mechanical troubles, and owing to the difficulty of effecting repairs locally were laid up for periods varying from a day to more than a week.

At Dingle the principal fishing was in June, when prices averaged 4s. 9d. per hundred, in April the fish made 8s. per hundred, and 6s. in May and July. Similar prices obtained at the other Stations of the Dingle peninsula. Many of the fish taken at these stations, e.g., Ballymore, Dunquin, Ballydavid, etc., were carted to Dingle and cured there.

The number of barrels cured amounted to 2,695, as compared with 560 in the previous year. There were also put up 2,104 cases of tinned mackerel.

Curing was also carried on at Brandon Quay and Ballinagall, where 900 barrels were prepared for export, as against 366 in 1911.

The total weight of fish landed at the Stations in the Dingle peninsula was 11,350 cwt., valued at £3,080; in 1911 the quantity was 5,409 cwt., valued at £1,073.

At the Galway fishing stations there was a general improvement, with the exception of Roundstone, where the amount landed was less than half of that of the previous year.

At North Aran 816 barrels were cured, including 130 cured on behalf of the Congested Districts Board.

There were important fishings at Cleggan and Inishboffin, where the total weight of fish landed was 8,754 cwt., valued at £2,211; in 1911 the figures were 2,646 cwt., valued at £536.

The number of barrels cured at these two stations was 1,843, as compared with 284 in 1911. A representative of the Congested Districts Board was amongst the curers at Cleggan.

The most successful fishing along the Galway Coast was during May and the early part of June. Bad weather seriously interfered with the later fishing.

At Blacksod Point 127 hundreds were cured for home consumption; in other parts of the country the small local demand is met by the sale of "culls" from the fish cured for export.

At Inishboffin (Tory Island) 200 barrels were cured for export. The fish were taken during June, and fetched about 2s. 6d. per hundred. More fish were landed than could be dealt with by the one curer interested in mackerel.

At Buncrana a Galway buyer cured a few barrels of mackerel which had been taken in the herring nets of the steam drifters. As the experiment proved successful, there is a probability of an extension next year.

The following are the numbers of Irish boats which landed spring mackerel in large or small quantities in 1912:—

1st Class,	165
2nd „	579
3rd „	184
Unregistered,	8
Unclassed,	165

The following are the numbers of boats belonging to other nationalities reported as engaged:—

English,	22
Scottish,	—
Manx,	25
French,	38

As usual, information of the progress of the fishing was collected and despatched by telegraph to all important centres twice each week during the season.

Particulars of the fishing will be found in Appendix No. 4, page 12. See also Chart between xvi. and xvii.

xiii.

Autumn Mackerel Fishing.

The amount of mackerel landed on the Irish coast during the autumn and winter of 1912-13 was estimated at 167,003 cwt., value £44,927, representing an average price of 5s. 4d. per cwt.

The catch in the previous season was 131,243 cwt., valued at £39,978, or an average of 6s. 1d. per cwt.

The number of barrels cured for export was 44,445, an increase of 11,580 barrels on the output of the season 1911-12.

The autumn mackerel fishing is mainly carried on from small boats and in some districts from canoes. The broken weather which prevailed during a large part of the autumn and winter, more especially on the south-west coast, seriously interfered with the progress of the fishing.

There was a large increase in the number of fish taken during November, 1912, and February, 1913, as compared with the catch in the same months in the previous season; on the other hand, the take in December, 1912, and January, 1913, was much less than in the corresponding period of the season 1911-12.

There is nothing calling for special reference in the returns from the various stations, but attention may be directed towards the considerable improvement in the landings of fish at the Ballycrovane Stations, and to the serious decline, both in value and quantity, of the fish included in the Ballinagall returns.

Fish were very plentiful in parts of the south-west coast but small in size, and though cured for export are unlikely to fetch a remunerative price or even find a ready sale in the American Market.

Full details of the fishing showing the quantities of the fish sent fresh to market or cured for export, together with particulars of the duration of the fishing at the principal stations included under the returns furnished by the Officers of H.M. Coast-guard and Collectors of Statistics, will be found in Appendix No. 5, page 16.

The chart between pages xvi. and xvii. shows the relative importance of the season's fishing as compared with that of previous years.

The following are the numbers of Irish boats which landed Autumn Mackerel in large or small quantities in the season 1912-13:—

Irish, 1st Class.	64
.. 2nd ..	739
.. 3rd ..	397
.. Unregistered.	8
.. Unclassed.	246

Mackerel Curing at the Department's Experimental Stations.

Details of the sale of the spring mackerel cured in 1912 were given in our previous report.

An analysis of the figures of the different grades may be of interest, and will, we think, bring out clearly the practical importance of grading.

The following are the details :—

No. of Btl.	Grade	Total No. of Fish.	Average No. per Btl.
12	2	3,291	274
229	3	86,071	376
165	4	80,704	486
Total, 406	—	169,666	418

The weight of fish to each barrel is 210 lbs., and it is, therefore, obvious that not more than 406 barrels can be obtained from the fish. The only question is the most economic way in which the fish may be put up.

If the fish had been packed without grading we would have obtained 406 barrels, averaging 418 fish to the barrel.

Such fish would have been No. 4 grade by count, but not the most saleable number to the barrel.

Assuming that such ungraded fish fetched a price equal to that obtained by the Department for their No. 4 grade, the loss by not grading would have been \$59.75 dollars on the 406 barrels.

Mackerel taken in the spring fishing are not so suitable for curing as the harvest fish, and in order to obtain the best price in America, which is practically the only market, it is necessary to devote special care to the requirements of the American buyer.

The Norwegians, by methods which are now well known, and which consist mainly in more attention to the careful washing, packing, and particularly grading, of the fish, are able to obtain an enhanced price for a product which in the raw state is in no way superior to our own, and in some cases is actually derived from fish taken and cured, under Norwegian supervision, at an Irish port.

The Irish curer may by his methods be able to dispose of a certain number of small fish, too small for No. 4 grade, and perhaps also of some fish cured in a slovenly manner, and of bad colour.

These are his only and doubtful advantages, and amongst curers of good repute off-colour fish are not usually exported for sale.

The difference in price obtainable for the graded fish as compared with ungraded may, perhaps, not be sufficient to induce the curer to alter his methods, but the important point for his consideration is that he may find himself unable to dispose of his stocks except in years when there is an exceptionally good demand.

No doubt if a greater proportion of the Norwegian spring catch is cured for export the prices in future years will drop all round, until the profit to the Irish curer reaches vanishing point. The quantities of fish landed on the Norwegian coast (see p. x.) give an idea of the amount available, supposing that it paid the Norwegian merchants better to export cured fish than to sell fresh.

The Department again cured in the harvest at Crookhaven as well as at their Station at Courtmacsherry. Fish were scarce during September at both places, and strong local demand made skippers disinclined to fish away from their home ports. At Courtmacsherry no fish were cured in September, and at Crookhaven only 16 barrels. In October 29 barrels were cured at Courtmacsherry and 93 barrels at Crookhaven. During Novem-

XV.

ber the number of barrels cured at Courtmacsherry was 57, and at Crookhaven 107. The barrels mentioned refer to re-packed fish. It was unfortunate that more fish were not available in the first two months of the season, as the September and October cured fish usually fetch a better price in the American market than the November cure.

The prospects of a keen demand in America for the harvest cure were not good, as the market was over-stocked. It would appear from Norwegian official papers that a not inconsiderable residue of the 1911 cure was still in Norway unsold in the autumn of 1912. Prices for Norwegian No. 4, the grade which competes principally with the Irish cure, dropped steadily from 17.00 dollars in September to 12.00 dollars at the close of 1912. It is estimated that at the commencement of Lent in 1913, there were still unsold in Norway and Sweden about 15,000 barrels, and that large stocks of Norwegian cure, estimated at about 50,000 barrels, were in the hands of American buyers. The number of large fish, Nos. 0, 1 and 2 grades in the Norwegian autumn fishery, has been diminishing of recent years, and the proportion of Nos. 3 and 4 grades has increased. This causes an even keener competition between the Irish and Norwegian autumn pack, as the best quality of Irish ungraded mackerel falls approximately between the No. 3 and No. 4 grade Norway. Practically, so far as selling is concerned, they appear to rank with or below No. 4 grade Norway.

The quality of the Norwegian autumn cure seems to have been rather below the average, mainly it would seem owing to the trolling season having started earlier than usual, with the result that a larger proportion of comparatively thin summer fish was caught, and these were mixed with the best quality of the fat autumn fish. If one may judge from the Norwegian reports, this fact may be of considerable importance to the Irish mackerel trade generally. It appears to have caused a decided set-back to the high and well deserved reputation enjoyed by the Norwegian autumn cure, of containing only the very highest quality of fat autumn fish.

There seems every probability that the Irish autumn cure of 1913 will receive more attention from the American buyers, particularly if the curers will take up seriously the question of grading.

It is difficult to determine with any accuracy the quantity of Irish-cured mackerel which remained unsold at the close of 1912 and the first two months of 1913. A considerable stock was in America, and further large stocks were at Liverpool. Probably the amount held in Liverpool was larger than usual, as, owing to the question of the revision of the duty on pickled mackerel, buyers in America were disinclined to buy more than would meet their immediate needs.

Trade in pickled mackerel is poor about Christmas, but there is usually a rise in prices later owing to the increased demand for salt fish during Lent. The demand this Lent seems to have been exceptionally weak.

We held over our autumn cure for the Lent market, but owing to a mistake on the part of the Shipping Company the arrival of

The consignment was delayed for several weeks, and it may almost be said to have missed the market.

We sold at the following prices:

No. 2 Grade	14.00 dollars per barrel
No. 3	11.50
No. 4	10.00

These prices are subject to the usual deductions for freight duty, &c., which, up to the date of this report, may be placed at 4.00 dollars per barrel.

Our fish were consigned for sale, and the actual prices realised were, owing to delay on arrival, less than offers which we had declined, viz. 35s. for No. 3 grade and 28s. for No. 4 grade, L.A.B. Liverpool, net, no commission.

The fact that we were able to dispose of our fish under such adverse circumstances appears to be a further proof of the value of grading. Our Agent reported that the prices at which he sold averaged 1.50 dollars more per barrel than those obtained for ungraded Irish mackerel, and at a time when sellers were finding it most difficult to find purchasers.

Further, it may be noted that had our fish been put up without grading the value of the consignment would have been reduced by 225.00 dollars. The additional price of 4 dollars received for the barrels of No. 2 grade and 1.50 dollars for No. 3 grade would have been lost.

We did not test the Canadian market, as the home cure there turned out to be very much larger than was anticipated in the spring of 1912, and was quite sufficient to meet the local demand.

Crown Brand for Herrings.

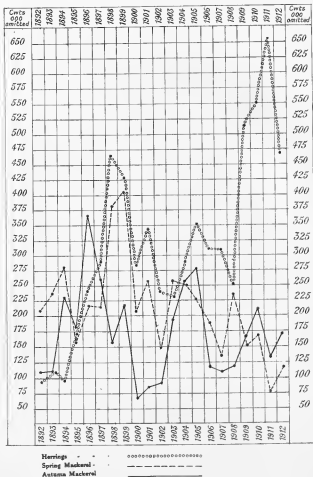
The great increase in landings at the ports of Ardglass and Killybegs during the summer herring fishing season of 1912 was accompanied by an increase in the demand for the Irish Crown Brand, which was applied to a total of 10,894 barrels, made up as stated below, the 1911 figures being added for comparison:—

	1911.	1912.
	Barrels.	Barrels.
La Foll.	35	—
Foll.	2,961	4,205
Mat. Foll.	861	4,946
Mattie	557	1,742
La Spent	—	—
Spent	—	—

At the conclusion of the branding season, the Department despatched their Fishery Officer to inspect the Irish herrings on hands in the principal German ports to which they are usually shipped. His report of the results of his inspection was published in the *Journal* of the Department for January, 1913 (Vol. XIII., No. 2), and indicated that the Continental merchants were very well pleased with the herrings marketed under the brand. Branded herrings have also consistently realised an enhanced price.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND

Diagram illustrating the fluctuations in the Irish Mackerel and Herring Fisheries during the years 1892-1912.



XVII.

In regard to unbranded herrings, it appeared on inquiry and inspection that much possible profit is missed by a number of Irish curers through want of care in selecting and curing their fish.

Summer Herring Fishing.

The great feature of the summer herring fishing of 1912 was the remarkable improvement in the east coast catch. At Ardglass, where 101,098 cwts. of herrings were landed, the catch was nearly double that of the previous year, while increases were also recorded at Howth, Portavogie, and Kilkeel. On the other hand, the Donegal fishings in May and June showed a considerable falling off; the fall at Downings Bay and Buncrana being from an aggregate of nearly 21,000 cwts. in 1911 to less than 7,500 cwts. in 1912, and were it not that a good fishing took place at Tory Island, where 5,600 cwts. were landed, and a later improvement at Downings, the results for Donegal would have been still more unsatisfactory. In the south the summer herring fishing was also unsuccessful, although Bantry showed an increase, and 4,000 cwts. were landed there, but there was a perfect plague of dog-fish on the outer coast that made herring fishing almost impossible. The total catch at all ports for the summer season amounted to about 252,000 cwts., valued to the fishermen at about £80,000.

Curing for exportation was carried on at various ports. Ardglass headed the list with 25,593 barrels; Kilkeel, 3,430; Howth, 3,307; Downings Bay, 3,248; while at no other port did the amount reach 2,000 barrels. The Irish Crown Brand was administered at Ardglass and Kilkeel, and it is expected that, owing to the satisfactory sales of Crown Branded Herring, curers in other ports where fish of a suitable class are landed will cure for the Brand.

A large number of the new Irish motor boats took part in the fishings.

The following are the numbers of Irish boats which landed summer herrings in large or small quantities in 1912:—

1st Class.	179
2nd ..	508
3rd ..	160
Unregistered.	—
Unclassed.	57

The following are the numbers of vessels belonging to other nationalities reported as engaged:—

English.	46
Scottish.	115
Manx.	19

The dissemination of intelligence by telegraph was continued during the year in connection with this fishery.

Particulars of the fishing will be found in Appendix No. 6, page 22.

Winter Herring Fishing, 1912-1913.

The total catch of herrings during the winter season of 1912-1913 from 1st November, 1912, to 30th April, 1913, amounted to about 208,051 cwts., valued at about £68,332, being a decrease in landings of 35,808 cwts., and an increase in value of £13,204, as compared with the catch for the winter season of 1911-1912, when the landings were returned at 243,859 cwts., valued at £55,129.

The average price per cwt. shows an increase of 2s. over that of last winter.

A comparison of different coastal areas in this fishery is shown underneath for the past two winters:—

		1912-13.		1911-12.	
		Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£
North Coast,	...	152,677	53,877	173,650	37,536
East "	...	45,590	10,456	33,213	7,444
South "	...	5,235	2,015	30,389	8,000
West "	...	4,549	1,984	6,607	2,149
Totals,	...	208,061	68,332	243,859	55,129

From the above it will be observed that, with the exception of the east coast, where a slight increase is observed, there was a considerable falling off in landings, and especially on the south coast, where a shortage of 25,179 cwts. and £5,960 is seen.

At Dunmore East, where in previous years the winter herring fishing was of importance, the capture only amounted to 1,231 cwts.

Although the landings on the north coast show a decrease of 21,277 cwts. on that of the previous winter, the value has increased by £16,210.

Weather conditions throughout the entire season were extremely bad, and even steam-drifters and large motor boats were unable to prosecute the fishing.

Turning to the reports from those stations from which the more important fishings were carried on, it appears that at Burtonport there was an increase in quantity of 430 cwts. and in value of £800 as compared with the landings during the previous season.

At Downings, where 30,669 cwts., valued at £10,841, were landed, there was the considerable decrease in the quantity taken of 9,000 cwts.; the total value, however, showed an increase of £3,000.

At Buncrana, during the season of 1911-12, 76,432 cwts., valued at £17,022, were landed. During the season under review the quantity landed amounted to 88,119 cwts., and the value was £31,895, showing an increase of nearly £15,000.

The quantity landed at Londonderry showed a decrease of 17,000 cwts., but the value was only reduced by about £2,000.

At Dundalk and Blackrock there was a considerable increase, both as to quantity and value, of the total landings, which amounted to over 19,000 cwts., valued at £3,200, as compared with 10,000 cwts., valued at £1,250, in the previous season.

xix.

Particulars of the fishing and of the numbers of Irish boats employed at the various stations are shown in Appendix No. 7, pages 26 to 30. See also chart between pp. xvi. and xvii.

The following are the numbers of boats belonging to other nationalities reported as engaged:—

English,	8
Scottish,	169
Many,	21

Piers and Harbours.

The operations of the Department in connection with the construction and improvement of piers and harbours were as follow:—

Arklow.—With the financial co-operation of Messrs. Kynoch-Arklow, Ltd., the depth of water has been further increased in the channel, which has also been widened to accommodate the increase in the company's steamer traffic.

Blackwater (Co. Wexford).—Various plans for improved landing accommodation have been considered by the Department and the County Council, but nothing definite has yet been decided.

Kilmore.—The harbour was successfully cleared by the new dredging plant, which has been acquired by the Department out of moneys provided under the Development Act of 1909. The work proved more difficult than was anticipated owing to the uneven nature of the original bottom of the harbour.

Ballyhack.—Arrangements are being made for the improvement of the accommodation for the fishermen's boats.

Helrick.—A satisfactory start has been made with the new harbour works, which are being carried out by means of funds provided from the Development Fund and by the Waterford County Council. Sir John Griffith, M.I.C.E., has been asked to advise in connection with this scheme as to the prospect of improving the water communication between Helrick and Dungarvan, so that railway facilities at the latter town may be availed of by the local fishermen. He has made a preliminary inspection, but it has been found that a complete survey of the estuary will be necessary. This survey will be made as weather permits.

Ballaghafine.—The work here having been completed considerably under the estimate, it was thought desirable to further improve it, which is now being done.

Blackveir (Galway Bay).—Improvements in the landing accommodation were effected at a cost of £210, of which the Galway County Council contributed £60.

Port-an-Dhu (Portrush).—Further discussions have taken place as to the best scheme for improvement of the boat harbour, and certain proposals are to be submitted by the Urban Council.

Ballinloy.—Special arrangements have been made for the further clearing of the harbour.

Ballycastle (Co. Antrim).—Local difficulties have prevented the execution of the proposals so far put forward, but an entirely new scheme is now under consideration.

Rathlin Island.—Good progress has been made with the construction of the pier at Church Bay.

Killough.—Surveys have been made in connection with the development of the harbour as a fishing port.

Kilkeel.—As stated in our last Report, the Development Commissioners recommended a grant of £20,000 (conditional on a local contribution of £3,000) for the improvement of the harbour accommodation. Certain difficulties, which it is hoped may shortly be successfully surmounted have, however, delayed the commencement of the work.

Annagassan.—The construction of a small harbour for fishing and trading purposes has been put in hands. Good progress has been made with the work.

Warrenpoint.—Proposals for the dredging of the harbour could not be proceeded with owing to the opposition of the Newry Harbour Board.

Dunauy.—Arrangements in co-operation with the County Council have been made for the reconstruction of the old pier, to afford shelter for the fishermen's boats.

Malahide.—The fishermen's slip has been repaired and improved.

The Department's suction dredger, "Pag-an-Bealach," was again successfully employed during the year at Arklow, Balbriggan, Ballintoy, Courtown, &c.

At several places along the County Wexford coast mechanical contrivances for hauling up boats have been provided for the fishermen, and are much appreciated.

In the Report of the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries for the year 1894 a return was given relating to works under the Sea Fisheries (Ireland) Act, 1883 (46 and 47 Vict., c. 26), up to the 31st March, 1895.

Since that time particulars of the yearly expenditure under the Act by the Commissioners of Public Works have been given in the Annual Reports of the Fishery Authorities.

The expenditure by the said Commissioners on Portstewart Harbour Works during the year ended 31st March, 1913, was £493 17s. 7d. The Department and the Londonderry County Council are contributing sums of £100 and £400 respectively towards the cost of the work, which is estimated at £2,000.

Marketing of Oysters and Improvement of Public Oyster Fisheries.

We were able during the winter of the year under review to vary our usual marketing operations by disposing of the whole stock of marketable oysters at the Ardfry Experimental Oyster-culture Station to a company recently formed for exploiting the oyster and other fisheries of the coasts of County Galway and adjacent parts. The

xxi.

stock was, as usual, derived chiefly from the public beds at Clarenbridge and Tralee Bay, and the unsaleable oysters were used for the improvement and revival of public beds, for which purpose a grant had been placed at our disposal by H.M. Treasury on the recommendation of the Development Commissioners. Including stock previously on hand at Ardfry, the total number of small oysters available for this purpose was about 120,000, and they were relaid in the spring of 1913 as follows:—Clarenbridge, 20,000; Westport, 30,000; Ballylongford, 30,000; Passage East, 40,000.

Re-stocking operations have been carried on to a smaller extent in previous years at Clarenbridge and Westport, with, apparently, favourable results; this year the larger supply available enabled us to stock some of the channel beds at Westport as well as the bed in Inislyre Roads, to which our operations have hitherto been confined.

In Ballylongford Bay, in the estuary of the Shannon, the formerly productive beds below low-water mark had become almost entirely depleted, and the dredging industry was practically extinct. The condition of the ground, however, leads us to believe that the renewal of stock may in course of time restore the natural productiveness of the bed, provided it is reasonably treated by the local fishing community. At Passage East, on the common estuary of the Barrow, Nore, and Suir, there also appears to be reasonable hope of improvement; and, at the request of the local fishermen, we have prepared By-laws imposing a size-limit of three inches, and prohibiting the depositing on the beds of cinders, &c., by passing ships, a part of the beds lying in the fairway of steamers approaching or leaving Waterford.

We referred, in last year's Report, to the difficulty of finding a market for the product of the Tralee bed, owing to the lowness of the existing size limit, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Yielding to repeated advice on our part, the dredgers finally asked us to impose a higher limit, but considered that for the present it should not be greater than $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches. To this we have assented, though of opinion that no limit of less than 3 inches will materially enhance local prices. We are also taking steps to provide, out of the funds made available by the Development Commissioners, storage ponds for oysters in Tralee Bay, since the want of storage facilities is a great drawback to an oyster fishery. Some additional work was done on the storage pond at Courtown.

With regard to oysters dredged at Clarenbridge and Tralee, the proportion of large oysters was about as unsatisfactory as in the previous year, as appears from the following figures:—

CLARENBRIDGE.

- 1911.—Total number of sample, 212,000—*Firsts*, 1%;
Seconds, 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ %; *Thirds*, 69 $\frac{3}{4}$ %.
 1912.—Total number of sample, 175,000—*Firsts*, $\frac{1}{2}$ %;
Seconds, 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ %; *Thirds*, 71%.

TABLE.

1911.—Total number of sample, 15,000—*Firsts*, 2% ;
Seconds, 26½% ; *Thirds*, 71½%.

1912.—Total number of sample, 18,000—*Firsts*, 4% ;
Seconds, 28% ; *Thirds*, 68%.

The percentages for 1912 are only approximate, as a certain number of oysters which died in the interval between purchase and grading are included in the *Thirds*.

Mussel Fisheries.

The mussel fisheries cannot be regarded as in a generally satisfactory condition. The yield of the principal fishery, that of Castlemaine Harbour, below Killorglin, showed a reduction from 12,549 cwt. (£1,825) in 1911 to 10,033 cwt. (£1,576) in 1912. To some considerable extent the failure of the output is, no doubt, due to falling off of demand on account of the suspicion of contamination cast in recent years in the English markets on mussels generally; and, with a view to averting such suspicion from the Castlemaine product, we found it advisable to make certain restrictive By-laws in regard to a part of the Harbour in which pollution was held to be not impossible. There is, however, no doubt that the supply of really first-class mussels has greatly diminished owing to improvident fishing and want of cultivation in past years, and, as mentioned in our last Report, we caused some 152 tons of small mussels to be removed from an overcrowded area and relaid in deep water. These mussels did very well, and will no doubt be in first-class condition for market next winter, but we regret to say that a few of the dredgers raided the new bed on several occasions before the stock was more than half grown. In consequence, we declined to finance any further transplanting operations in the year under review.

Sale of Fish in Irish Towns.

In previous reports mention was made of our endeavours to develop the sale of Irish fish in inland towns throughout the country, and our efforts in this direction have been successfully maintained during the year under review.

Net Mending.

Advanced instruction in the mending of nets was provided at Howth for some of the pupils who had attended the class in net mending, which was started by the Department in the previous year.

We continued to defray the cost of holding a class in net mending at Kinsale. The following report in regard thereto was received from the Secretary of the Technical Instruction Committee :—

"The four months' course was commenced on November 11th, 1912, and terminated on the 14th of March, 1913. The attendance throughout the session was satisfactory, the students

xxiii.

diligent and attentive, and, as a result, very good progress was made. The students were all drawn from the fishery classes, and showed great aptitude for the work. A good many of them were actually engaged in the fishing—the fall fishing—and found on occasions the great necessity of having a practical knowledge of how to repair their nets, and some of them were engaged in the lofts after the fishing boats were laid up repairing the gear for the coming spring fishing.

"The work during the four months' course was confined altogether to net mending, as we found there was practically no demand for net making by hand. Besides, the wages earned at this class of work are very small."

The Net Mending Class at Arklow which had been started during the previous winter was again formed. The following observations were made by the gentleman who was appointed by the Department to superintend the class:—

"This class was opened on Monday, December 9th, 1912, and continued for thirteen weeks, ending Friday, 7th March, 1913. The class was very well attended by boys and girls, who displayed great interest in their work, consequently they are now good net menders, and capable of mending any nets that would be given them.

"The Department by their action in starting a Net Mending Class at Arklow have prevented the possible decay of net mending in the town."

We established a Class of Instruction in Net Mending at Ardglass from the middle of January to the middle of April. There was an average attendance of from 15 to 20 boys during the first couple of months, which afterwards fell off to about a dozen. The pupils made fair progress.

Whaling.

The Whale fishing companies carried on their business in 1912 from the Inishkea and Blacksod Stations—two whalers working from each station. Twenty-six whales were landed at Inishkea Station, including 8 Sperm Whales, 12 Fin Whales, and 6 Blue Whales.

At Blacksod Station 34 whales were landed, including 2 Sperm Whales, 2 Blue Whales, 26 Fin Whales, and 4 Sei Whales.

The total catch, in the case of each station, was very much less than in the previous season.

The total production of oil was 2,357 barrels, and of whale bone about 2½ tons.

The Blacksod Station produced 1,477 and Inishkea 1,065 bags of manure.

Between 60 and 70 local hands were employed at the two factories.

Kelp.

From the returns received by us we believe the following fairly represents the amount of the kelp export in 1912 :—

County Clare,	...	1,009	tons.
" Galway,	...	1,227	"
" Mayo,	...	560	"
" Sligo,	...	823	"
" Donegal,	...	1,050	"
" Antrim,	...	50	"

Total, . . . 4,719 tons.

value about £18,300.

Marine Superintendence.

Since the date of our last report convictions have been obtained in six cases of illegal trawling by British sailing vessels and in three cases by British steam trawlers.

Fines ranging from £1 to £50 were imposed, and, together with costs, amounted to £112 6s. 6d.

Casualties.

From Wicklow Station.—The second-class boat " Maria," which left Wicklow on 1st December, 1911, to proceed to the fishing grounds, was, on the 20th of that month, picked up in three pieces near Port Patrick; her crew of four men were presumably all drowned.

From Arklow Station.—One of the crew of the boat " Vigilant " was, on 30th November, 1911, killed by the falling of a spar. On 17th January, 1912, the second-class boat " Ruby " was sunk in collision in Arklow Harbour. The first-class motor boat " Dove," on the 13th February, 1912, was burnt and sunk off Skerries.

From Baltimore Station.—One of the crew of the boat " Lulilia " fell overboard and was drowned while proceeding to the fishing ground on 21st May, 1912.

From Cahirciveen Station.—On 12th May, 1912, the second-class boat " Flora," while at anchor in Valentin Harbour, was run down and sunk by a Lowestoft steam-drifter.

From Ballinagall Station.—A fisherman was drowned on 14th December, 1911, by the foundering of a canoe while returning from the fishing grounds.

From Ballyvaughan Station.—The second-class boat " St. McDarn," carrying provisions from Clarenbridge to Costello Bay, was totally wrecked near Black Head, on 31st March, 1912.

From Raghley Station.—A fisherman engaged in picking up lobster creels was drowned on 8th July, 1912, by the capsizing of the second-class boat " Lady Erin."

XXV.

From Ballyshannon Station.—Two second-class boats, the "Emerald" and the "Morning Star," were, on the 19th November, 1911, smashed during a gale owing to the sea reaching them before they could be hauled out of danger.

From Teelin Station.—Five second-class boats broke from their moorings during a gale on 5th November, 1911, and were totally wrecked.

From Bartonport Station.—The first-class boat "St. Gerald Mefella" and the second-class boat "Lord Finross" broke from their moorings during a gale on the 5th November, 1911, and were smashed on the rocks.

From Bunbeg Station.—Two men were drowned on the 4th August, 1912, by the foundering, off Brinlack Point, of their boat, which was subsequently recovered.

From Rathmullen Station.—The cable of the first-class boat "Comfort," whilst anchored off Rathmullen, parted in a gale on the 5th November, 1911, and the vessel was driven ashore and totally wrecked. A second-class boat, the "Hope," was lost in a like manner on 26th June, 1912.

From Portrush Station.—While on a voyage from Fleetwood to Glasgow a Portrush fisherman serving on board the S.S. "Bonawe" was washed overboard and drowned.

From Ardglass Station.—The second-class boat "Bonita" was jammed beneath a lighter during the gales of January, 1912, and damaged beyond repair.

SUMMARY.

Number of fishermen lost in pursuit of their calling,	...	10
Number of fishermen lost whilst not in pursuit of their calling,	...	1
Number of first-class boats lost,	...	3
Number of second-class boats lost,	...	14
Number of third-class boats lost,	...	—
Number of unclassified boats lost,	...	—

BY-LAWS.

Since the date of our last report we made By-Laws restricting the use of salmon drift-nets in portions of the Lismore, Ballyshannon, Letterkenny, Londonderry, Coleraine and Ballycastle districts; governing trawling in Kenmare Bay and portions of the Rivers Shannon and Fergus, and regulating trawling on or off the coasts of counties Wicklow and Wexford, so that boats engaged in drift-net fishing for herring or mackerel should not be

inconvenienced by trawlers, and governing the use of nets and cross-lines in Lower Lough Erne.

By-Laws were also made governing the mussel fishery of Castlemaine Harbour and the oyster fishery of Trillick Bay; fixing the close season for angling in part of the Ballina district, and in the River Bush and its tributaries in the Ballycastle district; and permitting the use, during the day-time, of trammel nets of certain depth off part of the coast of County Wicklow.

The above By-Laws were approved of, and will be found in Appendix 27, pp 114-118.

SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATIONS.

The collection of water and Plankton samples and the observation of temperature, chiefly on the east, south and south-west coasts of Ireland, started in connection with the work of the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea, have been carried on as usual. The publication of a report on the results of these observations has been delayed by the temporary appointment of the Department's hydrographer, Mr. Matthews, by the Board of Trade, to take charge of the scientific work on the ice look-out ship stationed off Newfoundland.

The "Scientific Investigations" for 1912 contain several papers on the marine fauna of Ireland. In No. I. Messrs. Holt and Pyrne continue their descriptions of the deep-water fishes of the west coast, the families Stomiidae, Sternoptychidae and Salmonidae being dealt with. In No. II. the remarkable luminous organs of a deep-water fish taken by the "Helga" are described by Mr. C. L. Boulenger. No. III. contains an account by Mr. Southern of the Gephyrea or Spoon Worms of Ireland. Eleven of the species recorded are additions to the fauna of the British Isles, and of these, six are new to science. Mr. A. H. Clark, of the U.S. National Museum, describes, in No. IV., a small collection of Crinoids or Feather Stars, from the waters round Ireland; and in No. V. the occurrence of several new or rare Cuttle fishes from off the west coast is recorded by Miss A. L. Massy. In No. VI. an account is given by Mr. Farran of the Star fishes, Brittle Stars, and Sea Urchins of the Irish deep-water area, of the fauna of which they make up one of the most important parts. Several of the species recorded were not previously known from the British Isles, and two are described for the first time.

INLAND FISHERIES.

SALMON FISHERIES.

The salmon and trout fisheries in the year 1912, judging from the quantity carried over the Irish Railways, appear to have been considerably less productive than in the preceding year, being, indeed, less productive than in any other of the past four years.

xxvii.

We continue the figures given in our last Report showing the annual capture by drift-nets in the seas off Ireland between Roundstone, County Galway, and Portrush, County Antrim, since 1905 :—

Year.	No. of fish landed.	Weight in cwt.
1905,	38,122	2,160
1906,	57,589	3,313
1907,	41,354	2,367
1908,	33,953	2,031
1909,	84,668	4,937
1910,	66,274	3,844
1911,	85,614	4,909
1912,	68,220	3,944

The average weight (about $6\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.) per fish, caught in the sea drift-net fishery, remains practically constant, although up to 1908 there was a fractional increase and since then a slight decline.

Of 24,723 boxes of salmon received during the year at Billingsgate, 6,659 were from Ireland. In the previous year out of a total of 30,282 boxes, 9,472 were from Ireland.

No serious case of disease was reported from any of the districts, but a few salmon and brown trout were found dead in the upper Liffey in July, 1912, and may have died from a disease which has, unfortunately, appeared in somewhat serious form in the present year (1913).

There appears to have been very little damage by flax-water during the 1912 season. Consequently, there ought, in northern rivers, to be a good run of salmon in 1913 and a good run of grilse in 1914.

The estimated output of salmon and trout fry from hatcheries during the season 1912-13 was as follows :—Salmon, 5,597,000; white trout, 108,000; brown trout, 1,321,500. The corresponding figures for the previous year were :—Salmon, 9,175,000; white trout, 102,000; brown trout, 1,344,700.

Details of the output from individual hatcheries will be found on page 112. Appendix No. 26.

Though there is a falling-off in the numbers of salmon hatched as compared with the numbers in the previous year, the output is not much below the usual average of recent years.

The very high water and practically continuous floods which prevailed during the late summer and autumn of 1912 made it difficult, and in some districts impossible, to obtain sufficient spawners to stock the hatcheries.

This accounts largely for the decrease in the output of the important hatcheries on the Foyle, Bann, and Erne.

On the Bush, the fish, owing to the floods, ran early, and the owner of the river did not think it desirable to disturb them on the spawning beds.

At Cahir, very few fish were obtained, as the salmon trap was seriously damaged by the early floods, and the high water made it impossible to effect repairs.

The output of brown trout stands at practically the same figure as in the previous year, and this result is mainly due to the care-

ful personal supervision given to the Oughterard Hatchery by Mr. S. B. Doig. The loss in ova at this hatchery during the season 1912-13 was only 1·9%, and in fry 0·5%.

The following is the substance of the reports received from the Boards of Conservators of the different Fishery Districts and from other sources.

Dublin.

There has been an improvement during the last few years. The take of salmon and grilse by weirs was greater, but by nets less than 1911, although there were larger runs of salmon. The take of sea trout by nets and weirs was not so productive as during the previous year. Angling was very good in spring but poor afterwards. The weather conditions were favourable to netting during portion of the season, but the floods from the end of June onwards allowed the fish to ascend quickly. The highest wholesale price of salmon was 4s. per lb. and the lowest 1s. The migration of smolts was a good average one, and took place in April and May. A second and smaller migration occurred in August. Grilse, which were scarce this year and of light weight, were first taken on 20th June, but in greatest quantity in July. Many salmon were taken with the grilse in June and July, and these salmon were much lighter than those caught at other periods. Salmon (not grilse) were captured in the greatest quantity in May and June. Spring salmon were about 3 lbs. heavier this year. A large run of heavy fish was observed in January. Offences against the fishery laws decreased.

The Department contributed a sum of £12 17s. to the funds of the Board of Conservators, being the equivalent of the amount of local subscriptions.

A sum of £19 16s. was also expended by the Department in the destruction of pike in the River Liffey, and approximately the same amount was spent by a Committee of the riparian proprietors.

Wexford.

The fisheries, judging from the run of salmon during the open season, declined. The take of salmon and grilse by nets was much less, and of sea trout about the same as in the previous year. The weather was favourable to netting in April, May and June, and unfavourable from July to September. Angling was very bad, although the weather was favourable. The principal migration of smolts took place in February, March and April. It was larger than usual. A farther migration occurred in July, and continued up to the middle of August. Grilse were taken during the last week of May, but mostly in June. Salmon were taken with grilse in June, and these were heavier fish than those caught at other periods. Salmon (not grilse) were taken in greatest quantity in April and May. The proportion of grilse to salmon taken is reported to have been about one to three. No case of poisoning occurred. Offences against the fishery laws diminished.

XXIX.

Waterford.

The general state of the fisheries was satisfactory. The take of salmon by nets and weirs was less productive than in 1911. There is very little sea trout fishing in the district. Angling in the Suir and Nore was fair; on the Barrow it was good. The high water of February and March took a good run of fish to the upper waters, but the heavy rains in part of June and in July and August kept the rivers too flooded for good angling. The weather in general was not favourable to netting or angling. The highest and lowest wholesale prices for salmon were 2s. 4d. and 1s. 3d. per lb., respectively. The migration of smolts took place in April. It was larger than usual. A small migration was seen in October and November in the Barrow. Grilse were first taken in June, but, as in recent years, there was no great run of grilse before the season closed. Many salmon were taken with the grilse in July, and these salmon were lighter than those taken at other times. Salmon (not grilse) were taken in greatest quantity in April and May. Spring salmon maintained a good average weight. One case of poisoning took place. Offences against the fishery laws in general decreased.

A comparison between the capture of salmon at Cahirpark Rod Fishery, on the River Suir, during the years 1912 and 1911 is as follows:—

	Total No. taken
1912,	51
1911,	52

A similar comparison relative to the capture at Neddin's water is as follows:—

	Total No. taken
1912,	27
1911,	15

A grant of £150 was made by the Department to the Board of Conservators during the year.

Grants of £30 towards purchase of a motor boat for the protection of the fisheries of the district and £3 for the destruction of seals were also made.

Lismore.

The general state of the salmon fisheries was good, and improving, it being stated that the salmon season during the early part of the year 1912 was the best, both in tidal and freshwater areas, within memory. The take of salmon and grilse by nets and weirs was greater than in the preceding year. The weather was favourable to these modes of capture. Angling was good from February to May. Afterwards, owing to weather conditions, it was poor. The principal migration of smolts took place from the 20th March to the 12th May. It was larger than usual. Grilse were first taken about 10th May, but in greatest quantity in June and July. Salmon were taken during the latter months, and these salmon were heavier than at other periods. Salmon (not grilse) were taken in greatest quantity in May and

June. A good run of salmon took place in the main river during the months of October and November. No case of poisoning occurred. Offences against the fishery laws diminished.

In previous Reports comparisons were given between the annual captures of salmon and grilse at the Blackwater Fishery and an average for the 25 years ended 1899. Comparisons between the take of salmon and an average for the nine years, 1891-99, and also between the take of grilse and an average for the same nine years were also given.

Such comparisons for the years 1912 and 1911 are as follow :—

	1912.	1911.
Salmon and grilse, ...	7% below average	4% below average
Salmon, ...	6% " "	4% " "
Grilse, ...	67% " "	67% " "

The total numbers of fish taken during the years 1912 and 1911 at the Dromana Fishery were as follow :—

1912.	1911.
508	959

A grant of £11 was made by the Department to the Board of Conservators during the year for the purpose of assisting in the destruction of seals in the district.

Cork.

The general state of the fisheries was fairly good, and improving. The takes of salmon and grilse were less productive. Angling was not so good as in 1911. The weather was favourable to netting; unfavourable to angling. The highest and lowest wholesale prices for salmon in the district were 2s. and 10d. per lb. respectively. The principal migration of smolts took place from end of April to end of May. Other migrations occurred in March, May and July, and on the 9th November a quantity came down over the waterworks weir in Cork. Grilse were first observed at end of June; they were observed in greatest quantity in July, but scarcely any were taken, although many were observed in the Harbour. Many salmon were taken with the grilse in July and August, and these salmon were heavier than those caught at other times. Salmon (not grilse) were taken in greatest quantity by nets in April, May and June, and by rods in February and March. Spring salmon were larger this year. Three cases of poisoning occurred. Offences against the fishery laws diminished in the tidal, but increased in the upper waters.

The Department contributed the sum of £360 to the funds of the Conservators.

In the Bandon Division of this district the general state of the fisheries was described as fair, but declining. The take of salmon and grilse by nets was very much less than in the past season. Sea trout were not taken. Angling was very poor. The principal migration of smolts took place between 25th March and 20th April. It was considered to have been larger than usual. The weather was described as favourable to both netting and angling. Grilse were first taken early in June, and were also taken in greatest quantity during that month. Many salmon

xxx.

were taken with them in June and July, and these salmon were heavier than those taken at other periods. The greatest quantity of salmon (not grilse) was taken in April and May. The capture of grilse was about one-fifth that of salmon. A few cases of throwing explosive substances into a river occurred, but little harm was done. Offences against the fishery laws diminished.

The Department contributed a sum of £50 to the funds of the Conservators.

Skibbereen.

The salmon fisheries of the Skibbereen district have shown a fair, steady, average improvement for the past six years. In 1912 there was an increase in the take of salmon by nets, but a decrease as regards grilse. The fish are appearing in this district much earlier. The weather conditions were favourable to all classes of fishing. The principal migration of smolts took place at the beginning and end of May, and was larger than that of last year. Grilse were first taken early in July, and were taken in greatest quantity during that month. Salmon (not grilse) were taken in greatest quantity in June. The capture of grilse was about equal to that of salmon. The salmon ova which were introduced from the Blackwater into the district are considered to have steadily increased the weight and size of the fish. There was a very marked increase in the number of fish caught in the month of May. Formerly the boats never fished during that month. No case of poisoning occurred, and offences against the fishery laws diminished.

The Department contributed a sum of £35 to the funds of the Conservators.

Bantry.

The fisheries of the Bantry district were described as bad and declining. The capture of salmon, grilse and sea trout by nets was less than in the preceding season. Angling was bad, although the weather conditions in regard thereto were described as favourable. The principal migration of smolts took place in April and May. Grilse were taken in greatest quantity in July, salmon in June. It is said that the proportion of capture of grilse to that of salmon was 12 to 1. Some cases of throwing explosive substances into the water took place in this district. Offences against the fishery laws diminished.

Kenmare.

The salmon fisheries of this district are described as declining, the take by nets having been less. Angling was bad, although the weather was favourable. The principal migration of smolts occurred in March and April. Grilse were first taken in the month of May, but in greatest quantity in July. Salmon were taken with them in June and July, and these salmon were lighter than those taken at other periods of the year. Salmon (not grilse) were caught in greatest quantity in July. About six grilse

were taken to one salmon. Six cases of poisoning by spurge and one by lime occurred in the district. Offences against the fishery laws appear to have increased. Compensation to the value of £50, to be levied upon the locality, was granted by County Court Judge Browne to the Marquis of Lansdowne in respect of poisoning of the River Sheen in September, 1912.

In previous Reports comparisons were given between the annual capture at the Blackwater Fishery, Co. Kerry, and an average for the 25 years ended 1899. Such comparisons relating to the captures in the year 1912 and 1911 are as follow:—

1912,	...	75% below average
1911,	...	65.1% " "

The Department contributed a sum of £80 to the funds of the Conservators.

Waterville.

The fisheries maintained a fair average, and seem to be improving. The capture by nets and weirs was about the same as in the previous year, save in regard to sea trout, of which the fishing was less productive. Angling was good from February to April, especially in the latter month. The remainder of the season was fair. The principal migration of smolts took place from 15th April to 1st June. The weather was unfavourable to netting, but favourable to angling. Grilse were first taken at the end of May, but in greatest quantity in August. Many salmon were taken with them in July, August and September. These salmon were lighter than usual. Salmon (not grilse) were taken in February, March and April. The proportion of capture was one grilse to three salmon. No case of poisoning occurred, and offences against the fishery laws diminished. The highest price paid for Waterville fish was 5s. per lb. and the lowest 8d. There is no reason for thinking that there was any material increase in the average weight of pike from Waterville in 1912. 103 were taken, which averaged nearly 5½ lbs. This average cannot be compared with that of 1911, for in the latter year, in June, no fish and in July only 21 salmon and grilse were taken from Waterville, the respective weights of which were not recorded separately, the number being so small. The average weight of 264 salmon received from Waterville between 1st January and 24th April, 1912, was just over 11 lbs.

The actual number of salmon taken during the season at Waterville Weir was 518 and of trout 266. During the previous season 466 salmon were captured.

The Department contributed a sum of £50 to the funds of the Conservators.

Killarney.

The fisheries of the district were fair: the spring fishing was described as improving, but the grilse capture as decreasing. Angling was indifferent. There appeared to be a fair supply of fish in the Killarney and Caragh Lakes, but they would not take artificial or other baits. The weather was considered to be favour-

XXXIII.

able to netting and fairly favourable to angling. The principal migration of smolts took place in the months of March and April: it was about an average run. Grilse were first taken at the latter end of April, but in greatest quantity in June. Many salmon were taken with them in the latter month. These salmon were slightly heavier than those taken at other periods. The greatest quantity of salmon was taken in the first four months of the year. The proportion which the capture of grilse bore to that of salmon was about 3 to 1. The weight of grilse appears to be decreasing. In the months of November and December the run of salmon appears to be decreasing in the small rivers where they can be seen, but there seems to be a fair stock of grilse as spawners. One case of attempted poisoning and one case of the use of explosives occurred in the district. Fortunately, however, little damage was done.

In previous reports comparisons were given between the annual capture at the Laune Fishery below Killorglin Bridge and an average for the 24 years ended 1896. Such comparisons relating to the captures in the year 1912 and 1911 are as follow:—

1912,	..	..	..	41% below average
1911,	..	..	..	36%

The Department contributed a sum of £174 to the funds of the Conservators.

Limerick.

The general state of the salmon fisheries in the district was described as about the average. As regards salmon, there was an improvement, but there was a marked decline in peal. The take of salmon by nets and weirs was more productive, but that of grilse far less. Salmon angling was good, but grilse angling was bad. The weather conditions were favourable. The principal migration of smolts took place in April and May: it was smaller than usual. Grilse were first taken at the end of May, but in greatest quantity in June. Many salmon were taken with them in both months. The salmon then taken were, as usual, smaller than those taken at other times. The greatest quantity of salmon was taken in April. There were some cases of the use of dynamite and of lime and spurge in the Rivers Feale and Cashen, but no serious damage was done. Offences against the fishery laws appear to have increased.

The total numbers of fish taken during the years 1912 and 1911 at certain fisheries were as follow:—

	1912.	1911.
Dooness,	72	81
Prospect and Clareville, ..	61	51
Newgarden,	58	84
Hermitage,	37	42
Woodlands,	18	29
The Castle,	30	40
World's End,	27	36
Summerhill,	12	16
Erinagh,	16	12
Rosehill,	—	7

The Department during the year ended 31st March, 1913, contributed sums amounting to £473 14s. 7d. towards the cost and upkeep of a new motor boat for the protection of the fisheries of this district, in addition to a contribution of £445 towards the general funds of the Conservators during the year 1912.

A sum of £104 13s. was granted to a Committee for the protection of the Rivers Fenele and Cashen, and grants of £50, £30, £13 1s. 4d. and £20 were also made respectively to the Lough Derg Fisheries Society, the Lough Sheelin Trout Protection Association, the Westmeath Lakes Fish Preservation Society, and towards the protection of rivers in the Boyle district.

Galweg.

The condition of the fisheries in 1912 was declining, the takes by nets and weirs of salmon, grilse and sea trout being less productive. Angling was not so good as in the previous year. The weather conditions were unfavourable to both netting and angling. Grilse were captured in the greatest quantity in June. Many salmon were taken at the same time. Salmon were caught in the greatest quantity in April and May. The proportion of capture of grilse to salmon was about 1 to 1. The highest and lowest wholesale prices for salmon were 2s. 4d. and 9d. per lb., respectively. The principal migration of smolts took place during May: it was slightly larger than usual. Dynamite was used in the Claregalway and Kilcolgan Rivers, and discolouration by dye chemicals from a factory was observed in the Corrib at Galway. Offences against the fishery laws decreased.

The Department contributed a sum of £50 to the funds of the Conservators, a sum of £50 towards the cost of staunching "swallow holes" in the Clare-Galway River, and sums of £15 and £25 respectively to the Lough Mask and Carra Fishery Society and the Lough Corrib Association.

Connemara.

The general state of the fisheries was fair. Angling was fair. No netting takes place in the district. The principal migration of smolts occurred in April and May. Grilse were captured in the greatest quantity in July. Many salmon were taken with them during that month. Salmon (not grilse) were taken in greatest quantity in July. The proportion of capture was about 3 grilse to 1 salmon. No case of poisoning occurred, and there was a decrease in offences in general against the fishery laws.

Ballynakill.

The condition of the fisheries was better than last year, but generally not improving. More salmon and less grilse were taken by nets. Angling was bad, owing to unfavourable weather. The weather was favourable to netting. The greatest quantity of grilse was taken at the end of June and beginning of July. Many salmon were taken with them in the former month. Salmon (not grilse) were captured in greatest quantity in May.

XXXV.

The proportion of capture was about 2 salmon to 1 grilse. The highest wholesale price for salmon was 1s. and the lowest 7d. per lb. There was no case of poisoning rivers in the district.

Bangor.

The condition of the fisheries in 1912 was bad, and is declining. The takes of salmon and sea trout in nets were less. Angling was fairly good in June and July but bad during the remainder of the season. The highest wholesale price for salmon was 2s. 4d. and the lowest 10d. The principal migration of smolts took place between the 26th April and the 20th May. Grilse were taken in the greatest quantity in June and July. Many salmon were taken with them in May, June and July, and these were heavier fish than those taken at other periods. The weather was favourable to netting, but unfavourable to angling in the latter part of the season. Salmon (not grilse) were taken in the greatest quantity in April and May. The proportion of capture of grilse to salmon was 2 to 1. Offences against the fishery laws in general diminished.

The Department contributed the sum of £50 to the funds of the Conservators.

Ballina.

The general state of the fisheries was very poor, and is declining. The take by nets was far less than in 1911. Angling was fair. The highest wholesale price for salmon was 2s. 6d. and the lowest 10d. The principal migration of smolts took place in April and June. The weather was favourable to both netting and angling up to the end of June, but unfavourable afterwards. The greatest quantity of grilse was taken in June and the greatest quantity of salmon (not grilse) in April and May. Offences against the fishery laws increased.

In previous Reports comparisons were given between the annual captures at the Moy Fishery and an average for the 25 years ended 1899. Such comparisons relative to the captures during the years 1912 and 1911 are as follow :—

1912,	..	58% below average
1911,	..	42%

The Department contributed a sum of £250 to the funds of the Conservators and £25 to the Loughs Conn and Cullen Fisheries Association.

Sligo.

The general condition of the fisheries was fairly good. An improvement took place in the Ballisodare part of the district but no marked improvement in the Sligo part. The capture by nets was much the same as in 1911. Grilse appeared much earlier in the river than usual. Angling was fairly good all through the district. The highest wholesale price for salmon was 1s. and the lowest 9d. per lb. In the Ballisodare River the principal migration of smolts took place between March and the end of May. In the Sligo River between April and June. The

weather was favourable to both netting and angling. The greatest quantity of grilse was taken in June. Many salmon were taken with the grilse in the Ballisodare River from June to August and in the Sligo River in June. The fish were much heavier than usual. The greatest quantity of salmon (not grilse) was taken in the Sligo River in January and February, and in the Ballisodare River in April and May. The proportion of capture of grilse to salmon was about 5 to 1. Dynamite was used on a few occasions for the destruction of fish. Offences against the fishery laws greatly diminished.

The Department contributed a sum of £100 to the funds of the Conservators and £15 to the Lough Arrow Fish Preservation Society.

Ballyshannon.

The condition of the fisheries was not so good as in the previous year. The capture by nets was less. Angling was not good. The highest wholesale price for salmon was 3s. and the lowest 10d. per lb. The principal migration of smolts took place in May, and was smaller than usual. The weather was favourable to both netting and angling. Salmon and grilse were taken in greatest quantity in June. They were taken in about equal numbers. Offences against the fishery laws diminished.

The Department contributed the sum of £100 to the funds of the Conservators.

Letterkenny.

The general state of the fisheries was fairly good. The take by nets was less productive. Angling was not so good as in previous years. The highest wholesale price for salmon was 1s. 10d. and the lowest 8d. per lb. The principal migration of smolts took place during March, April and May. The weather was favourable to netting, but unfavourable to angling. The greatest quantities of both salmon and grilse were taken in June. The principal run of salmon and grilse took place in November. Offences against the fishery laws diminished.

Londonderry.

The general condition of the fisheries was not so good as in previous years. The take of salmon and grilse by nets was less productive. Angling was fair. The highest wholesale price for salmon was 2s. and the lowest 10d. per lb. The principal migration of smolts took place from the middle of March to the middle of June, and was smaller than usual. Other migrations were observed. The weather was unfavourable to netting and favourable to angling. The greatest quantity of grilse was taken in July. Many salmon were taken with them in June, July and August. The greatest quantity of salmon (not grilse) was captured in July and August. More grilse than salmon were taken. The heaviest runs were observed from the end of October to the end of November. Many fish were killed in the River Roe by chloride of lime, and considerable destruction was done by flax

XXXVII.

water in all the tributaries. Offences in general against the fishery laws somewhat diminished.

Coleraine.

The general state of the fisheries was worse than in 1911. The take of salmon and grilse by nets was much less than in the previous year. Angling was very poor. The highest wholesale price for salmon was 2s. and the lowest 9½d. per lb. The principal migration of smolts took place from the middle of March to the end of May, and was smaller than usual. The weather was fairly favourable to netting but poor for angling. Grilse were taken in greatest quantity at the end of June and beginning of July. Many salmon were taken with the grilse in June. The greatest quantity of salmon (not grilse) was captured in June and July. More salmon than grilse were taken. Cases of poisoning by flax water occurred in the district. Offences against the fishery laws diminished.

The Department contributed a sum of £100 to the funds of the Conservators.

Ballycastle.

The general condition of the fisheries was far below the average owing to the abnormally wet season. The take of salmon was barely half that of last year. Very few sea trout were taken. Angling was far below the average, except in the month of April, in the River Bush, when it was fair. The highest and lowest wholesale prices per lb. for salmon were 3s. and 10d. respectively. The principal migration of smolts took place from the end of April to the middle of June, and was much smaller than usual. The weather was most unfavourable to netting. From February to April it was fairly favourable to angling, and from May to August unfavourable. The greatest runs of grilse took place in June. Many salmon were taken with the grilse in May, June and July. The greatest quantity of salmon (not grilse) was captured in April and May. The proportion in captures of grilse to salmon was about 3 to 2. Offences against the fishery laws remained about the same.

Dundalk.

The general condition of the fisheries was satisfactory in the early part of the season but bad towards the end. The takes of salmon, grilse and sea trout by nets was much less productive than last year. Angling was good in the early part of the season, but indifferent towards the end. 3s. per lb. was the highest wholesale price paid for salmon and 1s. 6d. per lb. the lowest. The principal migration of smolts took place between the 1st and 31st May; it was larger than usual in the Castletown River but smaller in the Dee. The weather was favourable to both netting and angling for the first four months of the season; but during the remainder of the season it was unfavourable. Grilse were taken in the greatest quantity in July. Many salmon were taken with them

in June. Salmon (not grilse) were taken in the greatest quantities in February, March and April. The run of salmon was much less than in the previous year. A few cases of poisoning by flax water occurred. Offences against the fishery laws in general diminished.

Drogheda.

The fisheries in general were declining. More salmon and less grilse and sea trout were taken by nets and weirs than in 1911. Angling was good at Slane and Black Castle; fair at Beauparc and Ardmulchan; bad elsewhere. The highest and lowest wholesale prices paid for salmon were 3s. and 10s. per lb. respectively. The principal migration of smolts took place in April and May. A second migration occurred in June. The weather was unfavourable to netting but favourable to angling. The greatest quantity of grilse was taken in July. The greatest quantity of salmon (not grilse) was captured in April and May. Far more salmon than grilse were taken. One case of poisoning occurred in the River Delyn. Offences in general against the fishery laws increased.

The Department contributed a sum of £50 to the funds of the Conservators.

EEL FISHERIES.

In 1912 61 coghills, 360 gags or eyes, and one trap were licensed for the capture of eels.

From the returns furnished by the various Irish Railway Companies, it would appear that these fisheries were less productive than in the year 1911.

About £30 worth of eels were sold from the Wexford district, portion being despatched to London. The principal runs took place from March to June, inclusive.

The eel fishery of the Waterford district shows no improvement. About 50 persons, using nets in weirs and spillers or long lines, were employed. The take, of which the value cannot be ascertained, was practically all despatched to English markets.

In the Lismore district the fishing showed some improvement. About £35 worth of eels were despatched to Billingsgate Market. Six men, working bag nets, were employed. The principal runs took place in October and November.

The eel fishery in the Limerick district was again very good. Eels, to the value of about £7,000, were taken, and despatched chiefly to English markets. It is estimated that about 180 persons were engaged.

In the Galway district the fishery appears to be declining. About 80 persons were employed, and practically the whole take was marketed in England. The value, however, cannot be ascertained.

XXXIX.

The Connemara fishery was fairly good. The two persons engaged despatched about £40 worth of fish to Billingsgate Market.

From the Ballina district about £500 worth of eels were despatched to London. Four persons, using eel nets, were employed. The principal runs were in October and November, but heavy floods prevented net fishing for considerable periods from time to time.

About 20 persons were engaged in the eel fisheries of the Sligo district, which appear to have been of an average character. The principal runs took place in August, September and November.

In the Ballyshannon and Letterkenny districts the eel fisheries appear to be declining.

The fishery generally shows no improvement in the Coleraine district. About 300 persons were engaged, and the take, valued at about £4,000, was marketed principally in English centres. The principal runs took place in August, September and October. The engines used were coghills in the River Bann and long lines and draft nets in Lough Neagh.

In the Ballycastle district the eel fishery is declining. The run this season was very poor, and the take, valued at between £3 and £4, was disposed of locally.

There was a slight improvement in the Dundalk district, where eels to the value of about £115 were exported to Birmingham and London. About 20 persons were employed, operating coghills.

High floods injured the fishery in the Drogheda district. The principal runs took place in September and October.

POLLEN FISHERIES.

The report relative to the Pollen Fisheries of Lough Neagh during the year 1912 was very unsatisfactory. The destruction of pollen fry by eel fishermen, who utilise the fry for bait, was carried on to such an extent that the local Fishery Conservators found it necessary to enter into a special arrangement with the Constabulary in order to check the practice. It is hoped that this procedure will prove speedily beneficial to the fishery.

The total catch of pollen during the year was estimated at 170 tons, or less than half that of the previous year. The loss to the fishermen, however, was lessened by the fact that exceptionally high prices were realised, as much as 8d. per lb. being paid for the fish in the English markets, which receive about two-thirds of the total capture and practically all the larger fish.

There were 66 licences issued for pollen trammel nets and 106 licences for pollen draft nets, producing a total duty of £225.

About 850 persons were employed.

The Fishmongers' Company continued to give effective aid in the suppression of illegal salmon fishing in Ireland.

We desire to place upon record our high appreciation of the services rendered by that Company and by the officers and men of the Royal Irish Constabulary in the protection of inland fisheries.

Assistance in the collection of statistics, and in the investigation of numerous matters of detail arising out of our administration of the loan fund, was also rendered by the Constabulary, and by the Coastguard.

Many scientific and other reports have been received during the year, and this opportunity is taken of thanking those who placed the valuable information they contain at the disposal of the Department.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servants,

WM. SPOTSWOOD GREEN,

Chief Inspector of Fisheries.

E. W. L. HOLT,

Scientific Adviser and Inspector of Fisheries.

M. P. DOWLING,

Inspector of Fisheries.

Department of Agriculture
and Technical Instruction for Ireland
(Fisheries Branch),

27th day of October, 1913.

APPENDIX TO THE REPORT

ON THE

SEA AND INLAND FISHERIES OF IRELAND

FOR THE YEAR 1912.

Appendix No.	Page
1. Quantity and Value of Fish landed	2
2. Comparison between the quantities, values, and average prices of the fish landed in Ireland in 1911 and 1912	4
3. Abstract of Returns from Coast Guard (Vessels, Men, and Boys) (Tables 1, 2, and 3)	6
4. Details of Spring Mackerel Fishery	12
5. Details of Autumn Mackerel Fishery	16
6. Details of Spring and Summer Herring Fishery	22
7. Details of Winter Herring Fishery	26
8. Beam and Otter Trawling	32
9. Long line Fishery	34
10. Lobster Fishery	36
11. Crab Fishery	38
12. Shrimps Fishery	40
13. Oyster Fishery	41
14. Mussel Fishery	44
15. Cockle Fishery	46
16. Periwinkle Fishery	48
17. <i>See</i> a—Tables 1, 2 and 3	50
18. Oyster Licences in force	54
19. Mussel Licences in force	60
20. Periwinkle Licences in force	60
21. Licence duties payable in Ireland	60
22. Licence duties received in 1912	62
23. Licence duties received from 1863 to 1912	64
24. Abstracts of Account from Boards of Conservators	65
25. Substance of Reports received from Clerks of Conservators relative to Salmon Fisheries	86
26. Output of Salmon and Trout Fry in Ireland, 1911-12 and 1912-13	112
27. By-Laws, Orders, &c., which have come into force since last report	114
28. Transfers of Fixed Net Certificates	118

APPENDIX

STATEMENT of the Total Quantity and Value of the Fish returned as landed

	North Coast.				East Coast.			
	Quantity.		Value.		Quantity.		Value.	
	1912.	1911.	1912.	1911.	1912.	1911.	1912.	1911.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£
Brill	2	2	4	5	403	320	610	602
Sole	20	75	235	390	1,290	1,205	7,251	4,705
Turbot	1	2	13	7	224	611	2,190	2,526
Total Prime Fish ..	23	80	352	376	2,717	2,136	10,051	7,333
God	33,844	4,992	4,621	1,945	13,960	11,178	10,547	11,681
Coarce Eel	45	65	20	32	5,813	8,242	3,489	3,893
Haddock	616	1,485	353	554	7,919	6,713	5,895	6,949
Hake	2	4	2	1	2,644	2,622	4,838	3,664
Herrings	179,683	387,227	47,060	95,290	225,936	188,218	69,632	49,325
Ling	135	60	40	18	7,829	7,732	4,190	3,187
Mackerel	1,411	8,983	902	1,290	2,791	4,903	606	744
Plaice	2,117	2,350	2,245	2,215	1,815	3,356	1,936	5,043
Ray or Skate	1,149	1,130	323	296	6,383	1,229	1,935	2,967
Spots	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whiting	47	329	37	61	6,739	8,254	6,315	6,793
All other, except Shell Fish ..	4,898	1,679	1,643	125	5,435	5,960	4,563	5,482
Total of all Fish, save Shell Fish ..	200,603	494,426	57,616	102,517	736,002	275,506	122,695	112,234
SHELL FISH:	No.	No.			No.	No.		
Cods (returned by collectors of statistics).	261,042	54,326	932	906	62,002	77,329	368	521
Do. (additional information)	46,722	57,561	132	606	16,500	7,156	67	43
Lobsters (returned by collectors of statistics).	65,682	60,271	2,463	1,797	74,748	83,842	1,752	2,083
Do. (additional information)	24,326	41,795	1,564	1,379	62,751	81,510	3,314	3,235
Mussels (returned by collectors of statistics).	Cwts.	Cwts.	—	—	Cwts.	Cwts.	296	33
Do. (additional information)	25	42	1	3	5,508	2,622	383	182
Oysters (returned by collectors of statistics).	No.	No.	—	—	No.	No.	54	135
Do. (additional information)	—	—	—	—	2,095,076	2,569,779	3,404	4,655
Other Shell Fish (returned by collectors of statistics).	Cwts.	Cwts.	124	12	Cwts.	Cwts.	1,399	2,603
Do. (additional information)	235	272	25	45	3,197	2,129	376	288
Total of Shell Fish ..	—	—	3,363	4,124	—	—	12,534	13,597
Grand Total ..	—	—	60,979	106,641	—	—	144,562	125,831

the Sea and Inland Fisheries of Ireland.

3

No. 1.

landed on the Irish Coasts during the year 1912 as compared with that during 1911.

South Coast.				West Coast.				Total.			
Quantity.		Value.		Quantity.		Value.		Quantity.		Value.	
1912.	1911.	1912.	1911.	1912.	1911.	1912.	1911.	1912.	1911.	1912.	1911.
Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£
35	28	37	40	224	122	459	224	644	491	1,110	868
541	546	2,261	1,543	1,864	861	3,158	4,081	3,655	2,588	11,868	10,495
45	56	205	145	758	357	1,329	1,509	1,901	888	7,508	4,937
665	410	2,593	1,737	1,846	1,459	7,137	5,654	5,100	3,965	20,014	15,810
303	674	395	354	4,554	4,015	1,964	1,598	10,857	12,654	17,011	15,378
95	181	35	68	299	504	81	169	5,137	8,905	2,844	4,119
241	186	273	157	8,871	5,858	4,796	3,480	16,858	17,056	10,744	11,371
159	12	199	9	165	422	67	184	8,874	10,850	7,979	8,252
84,892	51,596	7,381	11,929	15,238	20,575	5,854	9,809	122,769	122,555	133,119	166,544
692	589	284	232	1,443	1,218	657	579	9,849	8,408	5,151	4,387
123,668	82,378	11,241	19,185	167,883	113,827	45,108	35,531	269,583	210,333	77,839	66,750
1,921	1,782	2,697	2,819	5,048	2,211	1,779	2,232	11,813	12,112	15,817	15,613
338	86	121	25	1,494	749	236	362	9,110	9,014	4,615	4,460
940	184	155	56	—	—	—	—	943	184	155	56
1,805	964	538	531	4,661	5,183	1,560	1,574	11,493	12,590	7,990	5,452
3,379	3,380	1,628	1,174	5,845	5,134	2,587	2,796	20,558	15,380	16,100	7,653
107,410	161,311	40,346	58,228	200,989	263,911	76,832	62,689	394,144	395,484	306,780	331,679
No. 14,086	No. 13,378	117	112	No. 1,120	No. 2,915	4	12	No. 277,388	No. 152,070	1,619	563
11,484	5,074	84	53	1,280	1,590	6	9	69,886	101,331	313	803
138,644	100,767	5,260	6,721	351,311	190,379	7,795	5,143	131,548	405,259	18,291	16,744
171,608	154,245	8,135	4,773	172,337	251,620	12,596	13,383	663,214	688,089	21,513	22,541
Cwts. 42	Cwts. 297	11	97	Cwts. 16,759	Cwts. 14,941	1,937	1,944	Cwts. 15,535	Cwts. 15,438	1,844	2,094
505	178	96	22	161	1,349	42	57	8,867	3,994	524	354
No. 38,986	No. 62,714	70	112	No. 746,737	No. 717,797	1,374	1,328	624,187	631,912	1,468	1,586
60,496	1,296	355	6	752,083	462,838	2,801	1,677	1,098,637	1,775,990	8,656	5,715
Cwts. 4,378	Cwts. 5,672	1,694	611	Cwts. 9,944	Cwts. 7,511	1,599	1,651	Cwts. 15,449	Cwts. 15,952	4,117	4,587
3,376	5,253	641	1,316	5,299	12,905	1,164	2,058	74,890	20,555	5,898	2,869
—	—	10,785	12,823	—	—	29,009	27,652	—	—	80,581	58,486
—	—	39,886	52,051	—	—	92,542	89,732	—	—	167,567	174,985

D 2

APPENDIX NO. 2.

Comparison between the years 1912 and 1911 in respect to quantities, values, and average prices of the different kinds of sea fish landed in Ireland.

Brill.—The total capture of brill in 1912 was 544 cwts., valued at £1,119, as compared with 491 cwts., valued at £888, in 1911.

The average price per cwt. in 1912 was £1 14s. 5½d., and in 1911 about £1 16s. 2d.

Soles.—The total capture of soles in 1912 was 3,435 cwts., valued at £16,068, as compared with 2,588 cwts., valued at £10,695, in 1911.

The average price in 1912 was 4s. 6s. 7½d. per cwt., and in 1911 2s. 7d. per cwt.

Turbot.—The total capture of turbot in 1912 was 1,601 cwts., valued at £3,030, as compared with 985 cwts., valued at £4,927, in 1911.

The average price in 1912 was £3 18s. 7½d. per cwt., and in 1911 £4 1s. 8½d. per cwt.

Cod.—The total capture of cod in 1912 was 29,857 cwts., valued at £17,513, as compared with 25,666 cwts., valued at £15,370, in 1911.

The average price per cwt. in 1912 was 11s. 8½d., and in 1911 11s. 8½d.

Conger Eel.—The total capture of conger eel in 1912 was 6,157 cwts., valued at £3,044, as compared with 3,595 cwts., valued at £4,140, in 1911.

The average price per cwt. in 1912 was 11s. 10d., and in 1911 9s. 1½d.

Hadlock.—The total capture of hadlock in 1912 was 14,928 cwts., valued at £10,364, as compared with 17,255 cwts., valued at £11,131, in 1911.

The average price in 1912 was 15s. 10d. per cwt., and in 1911 12s. 10½d.

Hake.—The total capture of hake in 1912 was 8,074 cwts., valued at £7,076, as compared with 10,981 cwts., valued at £8,232, in 1911.

The average price per cwt. in 1912 was 15s. 9½d., and in 1911 13s. 5d.

Herrings.—The total capture of herrings in 1912 was 472,709 cwts., valued at £136,113.

In the previous year the total capture was 462,553 cwts., and the total value £166,544.

The average price in 1912 was 5s. 6d. per cwt., and in 1911 5s. 1½d.

Lang.—The total capture of lang in 1912 was 9,809 cwts., valued at £3,151, as compared with 9,498 cwts., valued at £4,347, in 1911.

The average price per cwt. in 1912 was 10s. 6d., and in 1911 9s. 3½d.

Mackerel.—The total capture of mackerel in 1912 was 299,593 cwts., valued at £77,889, as compared with 299,593 cwts., valued at £77,889, in the previous year the total capture was 299,593 cwts., valued at £77,889. The average price per cwt. in 1912 was 5s. 4½d., and in 1911 5s. 4½d.

Pike.—The total capture of pike in 1912 was 11,921 cwts., valued at £12,037, as compared with 12,112 cwts., valued at £12,413, in 1911.

The average price per cwt. was £1 0s. 2½d. in 1912, and £1 0s. 6d. in 1911.

Ray or Skate.—The total capture of ray or skate in 1912 was 3,110 cwts., valued at £4,815, as compared with 2,914 cwts., valued at £4,464, in 1911.

The average price per cwt. in 1912 was 10s. 1½d., and in 1911 9s. 6d.

Sprats.—The total capture of sprats in 1912 was 943 cwts., valued at £155. In the previous year the total capture was 184 cwts., valued at £36. The average price per cwt. in 1912 was 3s. 3½d., and in 1911 3s. 11d.

the Sea and Inland Fisheries of Ireland.

Whiting.—The total capture of whiting in 1912 was 11,493 cwts., valued at £8,690, as compared with 12,590 cwts., valued at £8,432, in 1911.
The average price per cwt. in 1912 was 14s. 1d., and in 1911 13s. 4½d.

Other fish (not including shell fish).—The total capture in 1912 was 21,530 cwts., valued at £ 6,160, as compared with 15,380 cwts., valued at £7,978, in 1911.
The average price per cwt. in 1912 was 8s. 7½d., and in 1911 10s. 4½d.

SHELL FISH.

Oysters.—The returns received show that about 10,061 barrels of oysters were taken off the public beds in 1912, and that the value thereof was £2,446. The figures for the previous year were 12,302 hundreds, and £1,213.

From the private beds so far as returns are obtainable, about 19,594 hundreds of oysters were lifted. The value of these is estimated at £8,740. The figures for the previous year were 15,750 hundreds, and £4,069.
See also Appendix No. 13, p. 41 and No. 18 p. 54.

Lobsters.—The returns received show that about 96,735 dozens of lobsters were captured in 1912, and that their value was £41,802. The figures for the previous year were 91,329 dozens, and £39,285.
See also Appendix No. 10, p. 30.

Crabs.—The returns received show that about 28,922 dozens of crabs were taken in 1912, and that their value was about £1,732. The figures for the previous year were 21,117 dozens, and £1,366.
See also Appendix No. 11, p. 38.

Mussels.—The returns received show that the weight of the mussels taken this year was 1,121 tons, and that the value thereof was about £2,368. The previous year's figures were 970 tons, and £1,338.
See also Appendix Nos. 14, p. 44 and 16, p. 46.

Cockles.—The returns received show that about 24,530 gallons of cockles were picked in 1912, and that their value was about 95s. The figures for the previous year were 37,739 gallons, and £4s.
See also Appendix No. 15, p. 46.

Pernambles.—The returns received show that the weight of pernambles taken this year was about 1,314 tons, and that the value thereof was £4,205. The figures for the previous year were 1,334 tons, and £3,399.
See also Appendix No. 16, p. 48.

Shrimps.—Shrimping is not largely followed around the Irish coast. The case mentioned in Appendix No. 12, page 40, is the only one in which a report came to hand that shrimps had been taken. It is estimated that the value was £168. The figure for the previous year was about £136.

The total value of the shell fish, as furnished in the returns for 1912 is estimated at £50,584, as against £38,696 for 1911.

APPENDIX

ABSTRACT of RETURNS from COAST-GUARD of the NUMBER of

TABLE No. 1.—REGISTERED, UNREGISTERED, and UNCLASSIFIED

No.	NAME OF DIVISION.	Divisional Officer.	Solely engaged					
			First Class.			Second Class		
			Vessels	Men.	Boys.	Vessels	Men.	Boys.
1	Kingstown ..	E. A. Thomas, Commr., R.N.	35	229	25	30	22	1
2	Wicklow ..	Charles G. A. Long, Lieut., R.N.	41	301	13	75	217	19
3	Wexford ..	Philip D. H. West, Lieut., R.N.	2	8	—	29	95	—
4	Tramore ..	John C. Hensley, Lieut., R.N.	1	4	—	46	129	—
5	Queenstown	Arthur M. C. C. Home, Commr., R.N.	5	19	—	30	67	2
6	Kinsale ..	John W. Nash, Lieut., R.N.	15	78	11	31	126	25
7	Clitheroe ..	Potter Spencer, Lieut., R.N.	29	199	15	19	86	1
8	Cullinstown ..	Joe. W. Fairbairn, Lieut., R.N.	5	25	—	—	—	—
9	Valentia ..	H. E. Heathcote, Lieut., R.N.	2	14	—	23	118	—
10	Dingle ..	H. Johnson, Esq. ..	21	92	1	49	147	—
11	Kilkee ..	W. B. Hankin, Esq. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	Galway ..	C. A. Fulcher, Lieut., R.N. ..	30	173	14	53	205	3
13	Kesh ..	C. H. Sheather, Esq. ..	2	8	—	7	23	—
14	Wexford ..	Rodney, S. Hewlett, Lieut., R.N.	3	13	—	1	2	—
15	Silgo ..	Arthur F. L. Atwood, Lieut., R.N.	—	—	—	23	89	—
16	Killybegs ..	Lot Connell, Esq. ..	4	22	—	26	112	—
17	Ballinacorney ..	Edmundson Adams, Commr., R.N.	3	16	—	9	35	—
18	Mayfield ..	Francis W. E. Hewitt, Lieut., R.N.	1	6	—	19	190	—
19	Ballycastle, Antrim	James Alnsworth, Esq. ..	1	4	—	17	117	7
20	Carrickfergus	William C. Curtis, Lieut., R.N.	—	—	—	33	78	—
21	Doonaghadee	Gerald Dunn, Lieut., R.N. ..	4	14	3	51	257	12
22	Newcastle ..	A. Kirk, Lieut., R.N. ..	30	171	25	50	43	2
23	Dundalk ..	James Brooking Esq. ..	—	—	—	14	19	—
24	Malinbeg ..	H. M. J. Randle, Lieut., R.N.	15	67	2	11	52	1
Totals for 1912 ..			243	1,456	107	718	2,348	64
Totals for 1911 ..			258	1,436	115	806	2,076	42

the Sea and Inland Fisheries of Ireland.

7

No. 3.

VESSELS, BOATS, and CREWS engaged in the SEA FISHERIES in 1912

VESSELS that fished during the Year 1912

in Fishing.											
Third Class.			Open row boats of 18 feet keel and upwards and crews of 18 feet and upwards over all.			Open row boats of less than 18 feet keel, and crews of less than 18 feet over all.			Totals.		
Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.
12	32	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	77	324	27
2	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	119	530	25
1	2	-	-	-	-	5	12	-	37	117	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	183	-
1	2	-	-	-	-	11	11	-	37	99	2
1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	196	27
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	49	271	14
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	25	-
2	7	-	6	26	-	1	2	-	34	167	-
85	255	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	106	492	1
-	-	-	22	66	-	15	45	-	37	111	-
2	10	-	8	20	-	-	-	-	97	421	17
4	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	83	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	26	-
15	32	-	2	8	-	-	-	-	45	149	-
3	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	144	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	54	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	59	195	-
2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	126	7
4	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	86	-
24	64	1	-	-	-	2	2	-	111	327	16
11	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	61	261	27
14	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	77	-
5	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	79	106	2
190	535	3	38	130	-	37	75	-	1,231	4,925	174
215	602	1	29	61	-	17	20	-	1,314	4,853	196

D 4

APPENDIX

ABSTRACT of RETURNS from COAST-GUARD of the NUMBER of

TABLE NO. L.—REGISTERED, UNREGISTERED, and UNCLASSED

No.	NAME or Division.	Divisional Officer.	Partially engaged								
			First Class			Second Class			Third Class		
			Vessels	Men.	Boys	Vessels	Men.	Boys	Vessels	Men.	Boys
1	Kingsdown	E. A. Thomas, Comdr., R.N.	1	4	-	19	66	-	2	4	-
2	Wicklow	Charles G. A. Leno, Lieut., R.N.	-	-	-	24	17	-	3	9	-
3	Wexford	Philip D. R. West, Lieut., R.N.	-	-	-	49	186	-	4	12	-
4	Tamare	John G. Hunter, Lieut., R.N.	-	-	-	56	145	5	25	67	1
5	Queenstown	Arthur R. C. C. Home, Comdr., R.N.	-	-	-	11	52	-	6	17	-
6	Kinsale	John W. Nash, Lieut. R.N.	3	18	3	15	226	25	17	70	1
7	Skibbereen	Patrick Spence, Lieut., R.N.	40	261	12	234	835	3	41	167	6
8	Castletown	Joe. W. Fairbrough, Lieut., R.N.	-	-	-	168	836	8	127	453	9
9	Valentia	H. E. Houghston, Lieut., R.N.	3	13	-	97	445	2	42	211	-
10	Ungay	R. Johnson, Esq.	13	52	2	39	90	5	48	265	8
11	Kilkee	W. B. Hendon, Esq.	1	3	-	9	29	-	9	24	-
12	Galway	C. A. Faldut, Lieut., R.N.	6	38	2	246	935	23	276	757	2
13	Keel	C. E. Sheather, Esq.	-	-	-	19	188	-	106	455	-
14	Belmullet	Richard S. Hewlett, Lieut., R.N.	3	21	-	25	164	-	85	320	-
15	Wigo	Arthur F. L. Atwood, Lieut., R.N.	-	-	-	20	119	1	29	114	1
16	Killybegs	Lot Connell, Esq.	12	60	-	263	1,169	-	28	78	3
17	Baltimore	Patience A. Aton, Comdr., R.N.	32	318	-	189	694	-	14	29	-
18	Howth	Francis W. R. Hewitt, Lieut., R.N.	-	-	-	104	512	-	1	-	-
19	Ballyvaughan, Astrim.	James Akenworth, Esq.	-	-	-	49	136	4	12	21	2
20	Carnockings	Wm. C. Castle, Lieut., R.N.	1	3	-	9	19	-	19	35	2
21	Doughstake	Gerard Doest, Lieut., R.N.	11	56	3	20	83	1	9	15	-
22	Newcastle	A. Kirk, Esq., R.N.	19	69	1	128	222	10	21	37	1
23	Dundalk	James Brooking, Esq.	1	6	-	92	331	1	37	166	-
24	Malinbeg	H. M. J. Rendle, Lieut., R.N.	-	-	-	11	34	4	10	9	-
Totals for 1912			157	927	24	1,975	7,432	62	966	3,561	36
Totals for 1911			162	961	22	2,168	7,910	63	1,124	3,708	20

the Sea and Inland Fisheries of Ireland.

9

No. 3—continued.

VESSELS, BOATS, and CREWS engaged in the SEA FISHERIES in 1912.

VESSELS that fished during the Year 1912.

In Fishing.									Grand Totals of all engaged in 1912.			No.
Open row boats of 16 feet keel and upwards, and crews of 16 feet and upwards crew all.			Open row boats of less than 16 feet keel and crews of less than 16 feet crew all.			Totals.						
Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	22	74	-	90	428	27	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	27	86	-	146	615	23	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	33	128	-	90	215	-	3
1	3	-	3	6	3	65	223	9	132	501	9	4
-	-	-	1	1	-	28	79	-	65	169	2	5
4	14	1	29	50	1	120	449	31	168	644	68	6
4	16	-	18	35	1	335	1,317	23	364	1,448	37	7
-	-	-	4	9	-	299	1,298	17	304	1,323	17	9
21	131	-	47	111	-	236	916	2	248	1,053	2	9
25	78	-	3	7	-	129	477	15	294	989	10	10
101	276	-	26	64	-	144	364	-	181	530	-	11
214	639	9	207	688	5	943	2,746	41	1,040	3,186	68	12
7	25	-	9	27	-	141	628	-	174	721	-	13
50	228	-	7	15	-	182	678	-	196	686	-	14
32	214	-	2	5	-	102	495	5	147	644	2	16
-	-	-	-	-	-	295	1,347	3	326	1,591	1	16
-	-	-	-	-	-	246	1,041	-	258	1,092	-	17
-	-	-	8	6	5	110	519	5	189	715	5	18
-	-	-	-	-	-	81	157	8	121	282	13	19
-	-	-	11	22	1	49	82	3	77	167	3	20
-	-	-	-	-	-	49	125	4	151	452	29	21
-	-	-	-	-	-	159	328	12	229	569	29	22
-	-	-	17	17	-	147	452	1	175	389	1	23
-	-	-	-	-	-	21	43	4	50	152	7	24
461	1,509	10	379	809	15	3,947	14,006	176	1,196	18,323	353	
431	1,453	10	338	838	26	4,261	14,970	181	5,515	19,789	399	

APPENDIX No. 3—continued.

TABLE No. 2.—RETURN of BOATS that did NOT Fish during the Year.

DIVISION.	1st Class Vessels.	2nd Class Vessels.	3rd Class Vessels.	Open row boats of 18 feet keel and upwards and canoes of 18 feet and upwards over all.	Open row boats of less than 18 feet keel and canoes of less than 18 feet over all.	Total.
1. Kingstown	—	7	7	—	—	14
2. Wicklow	15	29	3	—	—	47
3. Wexford	—	11	1	—	—	12
4. Trimore	1	21	3	—	4	31
5. Queentown	—	8	12	2	2	24
6. Kinsale	5	25	15	—	6	51
7. Skibberen	6	43	15	1	4	69
8. Castletown	1	23	9	—	—	33
9. Valentia	1	29	19	—	10	59
10. Dingle	2	30	9	2	—	43
11. Killybeg	1	5	2	19	—	27
12. Gaberdy	2	19	2	6	10	39
13. Keel	2	15	123	—	—	140
14. Behanlet	1	18	54	4	—	77
15. Sligo	—	26	23	13	—	62
16. Killybegs	1	98	10	—	—	109
17. Rathmullen	8	113	7	—	—	128
18. Moville	—	18	—	—	—	18
19. Ballycastle, Antrim	1	30	4	—	—	35
20. Carrickfergus	—	9	17	—	2	28
21. Donaghadee	—	16	4	—	—	20
22. Newcastle	2	30	29	—	5	66
23. Dundalk	—	46	14	—	1	61
24. Malinbeg	—	3	9	—	—	12
Total	49	671	389	47	44	1,200

APPENDIX No. 3—continued.

TABLE No. 3.—RETURNS OF MOTOR FISHING BOATS OWNED IN IRELAND IN THE YEAR 1912.

Gross Tonnage.	No.	NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN												
		Spring Macdonal Fishing.	Autumn Macdonal Fishing.	Beam Trawling.	Other Trawling.	Danish Seine Netting.	Long Line Fishing.	Hard Line Fishing.	Spring and Summer Herring Fishing.	Autumn and Winter Herring Fishing.	Crab and Lobster Fishing.	Trawl Netting.	Salmon Fishing.	Boat Fishing.
Over 25 tons	23	14	2	1	-	2	1	-	14	19	1	-	-	-
Over 10 tons and not exceeding 25 tons	26	9	2	2	12	2	2	1	10	7	2	4	-	-
Over 5 tons and not exceeding 10 tons	22	1	2	-	11	-	7	5	2	3	3	1	1	-
Not exceeding 5 tons	31	1	-	-	10	-	16	12	2	2	11	4	-	-

APPENDIX

SPRING MACKEREL

No.	Place where fish were landed.	Collecting Stations.	Date when fishing may be said to have commenced.	Date when fishing may be said to have ended.	Quantity captured.
					Cwt.
1	Breth	Breth	—	—	405
2	Greytown	Greytown	21st June	31st July	318
3	Dunmore East	Dunmore East	—	—	340
4	Ballycotton	Ballycotton	18th April	27th June	400
5	Kinsale	Upper Cove	6th April	31st July	11,507
6	Cantinstown	Cantinstown	14th May	2nd July	560
7	Union Hall and Glenties	Union Hall	2nd April	17th July	3,227
8	Cullinstown and South Road	Cullinstown	9th April	28th June	2,982
9	Baltimore	Baltimore	4th April	9th July	18,843
10	Schull and Coge Close	Schull	First Week in April	Last Week in June	1,835
11	Cushhaven	Cushhaven	1st April	28th June	1,073½
12	Castletown	Castletown	1st March	2nd July	3,336
13	Gardah Begney, Knockade, and Colmanstown	Ballymoss	3rd April	30th June	1,700
14	Ballymoss	Waterside	1st April	28th June	333
15	Portmagee	Carrigla	4th April	12th June	1,270
16	Valentia Harbour	Kingsdown	2nd April	12th July	31,750
17	Single and Ballymore	Single	1st April	31st July	5,647
18	Braygate, Blacket Island, Casement, and Clifden Creek	Dangan	25th April	15th July	606
19	Redhouse and Fortmore Cove	Redhouse	28th May	10th June	620
20	Ballyvaughan and Donera	Ballyvaughan	April	June	1,006
21	Brandon Creek	Brandon Creek	11th April	18th June	1,564
22	Brandon Quay	Brandon Bay	30th April	28th June	1,457½
23	Kilmore	North Arno	1st April	10th July	2,490
24	Gahon	Gahon	1st March	31st July	363
25	Benderose	Benderose	30th April	23rd July	2,376
26	Donaghlan and Benmore	Clifden	18th April	6th July	2,786
27	Gleggan	Gleggan	11th April	21st June	1,434
28	Loughlin	Loughlin (Gibbert)	March	21st June	1,330
29	Sharnah	Sharnah Point	1st May	23rd July	330
30	Mullinghore	Walskington	4th June	28th July	373½
31	Ballyvaughan, Ballyvaughan, Ballyvaughan and Carrigrohilly	Tribune	1st July	31st July	495
32	Killybegs	Killybegs	18th April	18th July	369
33	Malinbeg and Glenties	Glenties	2nd March	28th July	570
34	Tyn Island	Loughlin	4th March	30th July	600
35	Bannagh Pier	Bannagh	—	—	434
				Total ..	114,505½

No. 4 (a).

FISHING, 1912.

Total approximate Value.	Number of Ships carrying the fish to England.	Number of Ice Berths.	Number of Tons of Ice imported.	Number of Barrels of Fish cured for export.	Observations.	No.
£ s. d.						
107 15 7	-	-	-	-	Taken in herring nets.	1
80 0 0	-	-	-	-	—	2
104 5 0	-	-	-	-	Taken in herring nets.	3
119 12 0	-	-	-	-	—	4
3,688 17 0	1	-	493	660	—	5
308 18 2	-	-	-	187	—	6
1,500 4 3	1	-	-	1,328	—	7
544 6 0	-	-	-	879	—	8
3,618 4 0	1	1	500	1,179	—	9
530 0 0	-	-	-	625	—	10
424 8 8	-	-	-	244	—	11
503 8 8	-	-	-	495	—	12
488 13 0	1	-	-	842	—	13
109 0 0	-	-	-	-	—	14
448 30 3	1	-	-	617	—	15
3,467 11 0	-	-	386	3,192	—	16
1,524 12 8	2	-	2	2,995	—	17
229 0 0	2	-	-	-	2,104 more of these marked exported from Dingle. The fish cured at Dingle includes fish landed at various places on the Dingle peninsula.	18
175 0 0	-	-	-	-	—	19
410 17 0	-	-	-	420	—	20
364 8 0	-	-	-	-	—	21
372 10 0	-	-	-	488	—	22
859 15 8	1	1	40	618	—	23
89 15 0	-	-	-	-	—	24
583 8 0	-	-	41	354	—	25
707 12 0	-	-	-	550	—	26
1,338 8 9	2	1	-	1,845	—	27
875 0 0	-	-	-	-	—	28
58 4 10	-	-	-	-	—	29
41 0 0	-	-	-	-	—	30
92 10 0	-	-	-	-	—	31
154 14 6	-	-	-	-	—	32
82 0 0	-	-	-	-	—	33
85 0 0	-	-	-	200	—	34
72 16 8	-	-	-	15	Taken in herring nets.	35
30,875 12 3	-	-	-	17,605		

APPENDIX No. 4 (b).

SPRING MACKEREL FISHERY, 1912—continued.

Mackerel were also landed at the places set forth below, which are not included in the foregoing Return.

Collecting Stations.	Places where landed.	Quantity.	Value.	Barrels Cured.
		cwt.	£ s. d.	
Kingstown ..	Kingstown	6½	3 9 0	—
Wicklow ..	Wicklow	61	15 10 0	—
Arklow ..	Arklow	106	37 4 0	—
Kilmore ..	Kilmore Quay	57	36 10 0	—
Barnow ..	Barnow Island and Cullen's Cove..	50	30 0 0	—
Fethard ..	Fethard	93½	94 14 3	—
Balmacourt ..	Balmacourt and Dungarvan ..	20	2 10 0	—
Helvick Head ..	Ballinacul and Dungarvan ..	162	113 18 0	—
Youghal ..	Youghal	235½	82 2 3	—
Queenstown ..	Queenstown	211	91 14 0	—
Rathconney ..	Rathconney	22	22 13 0	—
Galley Head ..	Dunry Cove and Ballyvaughan ..	32	9 12 0	—
Bantry ..	Bantry	64	28 7 0	—
Ballycrovane ..	Ballycrovane	29	15 0 0	—
Cahewreen ..	Cahewreen and Rhodes	138	41 12 0	—
Ballyvaughan ..	Ballyvaughan	247	63 5 0	—
Perit ..	Perit	16½	3 11 6	—
Ross ..	Ross	21	5 5 0	—
Kilkee ..	Kilkee	89½	42 12 0	—
Ferryhy ..	Ferryhy	3½	2 5 0	—
Seafeld ..	Cahewreen and Seafeld	50	12 5 0	—
Liscannor ..	Liscannor	176	59 3 3	—
Ballyvaughan ..	Ballyvaughan	174	77 1 0	—
Ballyvaughan Pier ..	Ballyvaughan Pier	10	3 0 0	—
Tully ..	Tully Pier	50	12 10 0	—
Cree Bay ..	Westport and Kilmara	82	28 10 6	—
Arishbeg ..	Arishbeg and Ounra	152	60 4 0	—
Keel ..	Keel, Droghda and Keem	143½	80 12 0	—
Bohnaliet ..	Bohnaliet	21	13 16 0	—
Ballyglass ..	Blind Harbour	165	60 0 0	—
Belderrig ..	Belderrig, Portlarn and Portlarn ..	114	28 0 0	—
Bathlarn ..	Lochna Pier	4	2 0 0	—
Teelin ..	Teelin and Glanageary	99½	23 5 0	—
Downings ..	Downings Pier	185	39 2 6	—
Ballyvaughan ..	Ballyvaughan, Ballinacul and Duncannon ..	29	24 4 0	—
Portavogie ..	Johnsport and Portavogie	6½	3 6 0	—
Newcastle ..	Newcastle	21	0 14 0	—
Kilkeel ..	Kilkeel	192½	24 16 4	—
Dundalk ..	Glen Quay and Black Rock ..	68	42 10 0	—
Balbriggan ..	Balbriggan	3	0 7 0	—
Skerries ..	Skerries	9½	3 1 0	—
Rush ..	Rush	22	5 13 9	—
		3,437½	1,290 2 4	—

APPENDIX No. 5.
AUTUMN MACKEREL FISHERY.

APPENDIX

AUTUMN MACKEREL

PARTICULARS of the Fishing carried

No.	Coast Guard or Collecting Station.	Date on which fishing may be said to have commenced.	Date on which fishing may be said to have ended.	Places where Fish Loaded.
1	Howth ..	—	—	Howth
2	Kilmore ..	—	—	Kilmore Quay
3	Upper Cove ..	1st August ..	25th February, 1913	Kinsale
4	Croystoncherry ..	5th October ..	24th November	Croystoncherry
5	Valen Hall ..	14th September	16th December	Glendore and Union Hall ..
6	Castletownland ..	10th September	2nd December	Castletownland
7	Ballyvalh ..	June ..	September ..	Trillicka
8	Ballymore ..	12th September	19th February, 1913.	Ballymore and Sherkin Island.
9	Schull ..	20th August ..	29th February, 1913.	Schull, Cape Clear, Letter Lower and Killybegs.
10	Crookhaven ..	August ..	November ..	Crookhaven, Curly Cove, Gort-dore, and Duncannon.
11	Beeley ..	1st August ..	30th November	Beeley and Whiddy ..
12	Castletownbere ..	August ..	October ..	Gearlois, Olyra House and Gortnashole.
13	Garrish ..	6th September ..	20th November	Garrish, Darkey, and Cahermore.
14	Ballydoogan ..	6th September ..	20th November	Ballydoogan, Tinsarkin and Taspigale.
15	Ballycrovane ..	12th August ..	30th November	Cool Head, Gortaglin, Travera, Ghar, Gortara, Ballycrovane, Killybegs, Ballyvalh, Clonbeg and Ardara.
16	West Cove ..	August ..	November ..	West Cove
17	Waterford ..	4th August ..	20th October ..	Derryvann, Killy, Tullykeelagh, Derryvann, Ballymore and Derry's Cove.
18	Castlegar ..	1st August ..	31st December	Portmagee, Glen and Boshalee.
19	Kilgishaven ..	7th August ..	25th February, 1913.	Valentia Harbour,
20	Caheriveena ..	13th August ..	21st February, 1913.	Caheriveena, Cosma, and Cosma.

No. 5. (a.)

FISHERY, 1912-1913.

on, at, or near the following places:—

Quantity of Fish taken during the Season.	Total amount estimated to be realised by Fishermen.	Fish Cured for Exportation.		Observations.	No.
		Where Cured.	Number of Barrels.		
<i>Cwt.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>			Taken in Harling nets.	
1,204½	175 2 0	—	—	—	1
583	89 3 2	—	—	—	2
3,973	781 4 4	Kinsale	385	—	3
294	117 10 2	Courtenessbury	66	—	4
5,502	893 11 0	Gheenore and Union Hall	1,059	—	5
1,231	561 14 0	The League North Room and South Room.	750	—	6
459	84 0 0	—	—	—	7
4,391	1,506 8 0	Baltimore and Skerkin Island	1,313	—	8
4,910	1,454 17 6	Schell, Cape Clear, Letter Lower and KD return.	1,642	—	9
4,420	1,231 0 0	Croaghaven, Carle's Cove, Gortahork and Demesone.	1,436	—	10
1,882	382 0 0	Bantry and Widdly	166	—	11
5,634	750 0 0	Geoghlin, White Horse and Gortahork	1,092	—	12
37,158	3,200 8 0	Garrish, Buncy and Glenmore.	5,186	—	13
2,400	1,550 0 0	Baldysbegga, Tranterla and Eentrade	2,466	—	14
21,100	4,759 0 0	Coil Head, Gortahork, Travara, Urban, Gorteen, Ballymore, Keshomerne, Derryvalley, Glendern and Ardmore.	5,940	—	15
478	80 0 0	West Cove	166	—	16
3,809	1,140 0 0	Derrybegga, Buncy, and Bennet's Cove.	632	—	17
3,955	900 0 0	Portmagee, Glen and Bockford	1,241	—	18
17,342	6,670 0 0	Reynard Point, Valentia	4,975	—	19
2,010	158 2 8	Coomara and Coomara	807	—	20

E

APPENDIX

AUTUMN MACKEREL

PARTICULARS of the FISHING carried on, at

No.	Coast Guard or Collecting Station.	Date on which fishing may be said to have commenced.	Date on which fishing may be said to have ceased.	Places where Fish Landed.	
21	Dingle	1st August ..	28th February, 1913.	Dingle .. ..	..
22	Dunquin ..	10th September	13th February, 1913.	Dunquin, Carrigrohane, and Donaghadee.	..
23	Beaumont ..	27th August ..	10th January, 1913.	Beaumont .. ..	..
24	Ballyvaughan ..	1st September ..	January, 1913 ..	Ballyvaughan ..	..
25	Ballyvaughan ..	September ..	February, 1913	Bowen and Ballyvaughan.	..
26	Brandon Quay ..	21st August ..	28th February, 1913.	Brandon Quay .. ..	..
27	Brandon Bay ..	22nd September ..	13th February, 1913.	Brandon Quay .. ..	..
28	Ross ..	13th September	27th February, 1913.	Ross .. ..	..
29	Kilkee ..	September ..	February, 1913.	Kilkee .. ..	..
30	Farrish ..	August ..	February, 1913.	Farrish .. ..	..
31	Seafield ..	1st August	28th February, 1913.	Seafield and Cahirreagh ..	..
32	Ballyvaughan ..	6th August ..	30th November	Ballyvaughan .. ..	..
33	North Anna ..	1st September ..	7th December ..	Kilmorey and Kilmara ..	..
34	Clifden ..	16th September	24th December, ..	Dunlough and Buncrana ..	..
35	Cligga ..	August ..	February, 1913.	Cligga, Berrymore, Inishboe and Inishmore.	..
36	Blackhead Point	22nd August ..	14th December.	Inishboe Island .. ..	..
37	Ballyvaughan ..	August ..	January, 1913 ..	Trillick, and Ballyvaughan ..	..
38	Belderrig ..	22nd August ..	28th January, 1913.	Belderrig, Portlough, and Portlough.	..
39	Ballyvaughan ..	1st August ..	28th February, 1913.	Ballyvaughan .. ..	..
40	Killybegs ..	9th September ..	19th January 1913.	Killybegs .. ..	..
41	Downings ..	September ..	28th February, 1913.	Downings .. ..	..
42	Buncrana ..	..	..	Buncrana .. ..	..
43	Kilkee ..	7th August ..	24th August, ..	Kilkee .. ..	..
				Total .. ..	..

the Sea and Inland Fisheries of Ireland.

19

No. 5 (a.)—continued.

FISHERY. 1912-1913—continued.

or near the following places.—continued.

Quantity of Fish taken during the season.	Total amount returned to be retained by Fishermen.			Where Cured.	Number of Barrels.	Observations.	No.
	£	s.	d.				
Cwt. 1,311	55	18	6	Dingle	6,400	Includes fish landed at various places on single peninsula.	21
2,332	713	15	0	Donnybeg	100	—	22
3,079	1,005	1	0	Donkown	524	—	23
2,548	416	17	6	Ballinacorney	60	—	24
6,186	1,866	12	0	Portlough and Ballinacorney	354	—	25
9,256	3,204	11	0	—	—	—	26
8,660	2,412	2	0	Brandon and Cappa	3,066	—	27
583	102	9	6	—	—	—	28
1,068	344	11	0	Kilkee	8	—	29
917	281	11	3	—	—	—	30
3,522	900	2	0	Stafeld and Cahernock	498	—	31
742	155	6	0	—	—	—	32
5,450	563	8	7	Kilmorey and Kilmoren	1,147	—	33
1,744	405	1	0	Dunloughan and Benowne	900	—	34
4,639	1,704	0	0	Cleggan, Derryinver, Insh-beg and Inshiburk	1,383	—	35
273	76	10	0	—	—	—	36
1,600	380	0	0	—	—	—	37
2,437	730	0	0	Portunilla and Portanley	197	—	38
1,690	600	0	0	—	—	—	39
853	196	6	0	—	—	Taken in herring nets.	40
548	171	16	8	—	—	do.	41
1,279	650	10	0	—	—	do.	42
740	90	7	6	—	—	do.	43
185,488	44,073	7	5	—	44,445	—	44

E 2

APPENDIX No. 5 (b.).

AUTUMN MACKEREL FISHERY, 1912-1913.

Mackerel were also landed at the places set forth below, which are not included in the foregoing Return.

Coast Guard or Collecting Station.	Place where Landed	Quantity	Value.		Duty paid for exportation.
			Cwt.	£ s. d.	
Kilgobbin ..	Kilgobbin	10	2 0 8	-	
Georgetown ..	Georgetown	15	4 0 0	-	
Merrill Castle ..	Merrill Castle	6	2 0 0	-	
Dunrow ..	Dunrow Island and Giffen's Cove	215	86 0 0	-	
F. Thud ..	Fethard and Shide ..	354	167 16 2	-	
Barrishmore ..	Barrishmore and Straffally ..	90	22 10 0	-	
Malinbeg Head ..	Malinbeg and Dungannon ..	15	24 4 0	-	
Youghal ..	Youghal	19	6 5 0	-	
Ballyvaughan ..	Ballyvaughan	39	7 14 0	-	
Ballyvaughan ..	Ballyvaughan	13	11 5 0	-	
Lacken ..	Lacken and Rosslin ..	14	5 0 0	-	
Tully ..	Tully	92	26 2 0	-	
Lisnacro ..	Lisnacro	242	63 5 4	-	
Galway ..	Galway	674	32 3 0	-	
Tully ..	Beavly Pier, Tully ..	160	34 0 0	-	
Clew Bay ..	Clew Bay	85	24 0 0	-	
Kerr ..	Kerr	53	9 0 0	-	
Belmont ..	Belmont	85	35 18 0	-	
Dochanna ..	Tullaghan Ferry and Deepark ..	3	1 0 0	-	
Inishmore ..	Inishmore	173	44 8 0	-	
Malinbeg ..	Malinbeg	195	25 12 0	-	
Ballyvaughan ..	Ballyvaughan and Ballyvaughan ..	580	19 0 0	-	
Tully ..	Ballyvaughan, Ballyvaughan and Casson's Cove.	30	6 15 0	-	
Tulla ..	Tulla	4	1 0 0	-	
Kilgobbin ..	Kilgobbin Pier	6	0 14 0	-	
Dunlough ..	Dunlough	14	0 15 0	-	
Londonderry ..	Londonderry	112	47 11 6	-	
Ballyvaughan ..	Ballyvaughan, Ballyvaughan, and Dun Patrick.	501	73 3 2	-	
Ardrish ..	Ardrish	228	12 1 0	-	
Newcastle ..	Newcastle	134	4 15 4	-	
Dundalk ..	Glenties, Dundalk	94	41 14 3	-	
Blackrock ..	Blackrock	179	4 8 0	-	
Ballyvaughan ..	Ballyvaughan	7	0 12 0	-	
Ballyvaughan ..	Ballyvaughan	104	2 10 6	-	
Ballyvaughan ..	Ballyvaughan	37	5 10 0	-	
Totals ..		2,450	553 11 4	-	

APPENDIX No. 6.
SPRING AND SUMMER HERRING FISHING.

APPENDIX

SPRING AND SUMMER

No.	Collecting Station	Ports or Creeks from which the Fishing was carried on.	Places at which the Boats discharged their Fish.	Date when Fishing may be said to have commenced.
1	Howth	Howth	Howth	21st May ..
2	Arklow	Arklow	Arklow	17th June ..
3	Dunmore East ..	Dunmore East ..	Dunmore East ..	3rd May ..
4	Helwick Head ..	Ballingoul	Ballingoul and Danganman.	1st May ..
5	Crosshaven	Crosshaven and Ringbellis Strand.	Crosshaven and Ringbellis Strand.	10th August ..
6	Union Hall	Union Hall and Glendore ..	Union Hall	21st June ..
7	Baltimore	Baltimore	Baltimore	13th June ..
8	Bantry	Bantry	Bantry	1st June ..
9	Castletownbere ..	Castletownbere ..	Castletownbere ..	7th June ..
10	Waterville	Derrynane, Rath, and West Cove.	West Cove, Derrynane and Rath.	2nd August ..
11	Kilgishbawn	Valentia Harbour ..	Valentia Harbour ..	8th August ..
12	Dingle	Dingle	Dingle	1st May ..
13	Dunquin	Dunquin and Coomrosheen ..	Dunquin and Coomrosheen ..	8th August ..
14	North Anson	Kilnurey, Kilrosheen and Killeeny.	Kilrosheen	16th May ..
15	Galway	Galway	Galway	1st May ..
16	Cleggan	Inishboffin Island and Cleggan.	Cleggan and Inishboffin ..	14th May ..
17	Achillbeg	Achillbeg and Currane ..	Achillbeg and Currane ..	September ..
18	Blackhead Point ..	Blackhead Pier and Islands of Inishkeen.	Blackhead Pier and Inishkeen.	22nd May ..
19	Ballyglass	Tip, Maincross, Glenlara, Inver and Ballyglass.	Tip, Maincross, Glenlara, Inver and Ballyglass.	August ..
20	Binnacree	Binnacree	Binnacree	1st July ..
21	Killybegs	Killybegs	Killybegs	22nd May ..
22	Burtonport	Burtonport and Ederish Island.	Burtonport and Ederish Island.	1st May ..
23	Inishboffin	Tory Island	Tory Island	4th May ..
24	Downings	Downings	Downings Pier	3rd May ..
25	Beneraha	Beneraha	Beneraha	1st May ..
26	Ballycastle	Ballycastle and Dunseverick.	Ballycastle and Dunseverick.	May ..
27	Portaferry	Strangford, Killykeagh, Portaferry, Carrubbin, Killybegs and Ardmillan.	Portaferry, Strangford, Carrubbin, Killykeagh, and Ardmillan.	1st May ..
28	Portavogie	Portavogie	Portavogie	1st May ..
29	Ardglass	Ardglass	Ardglass	1st May ..
30	Annalong	Annalong	Annalong Harbour ..	August ..
31	Kilkeel	Derrygon, Kilkeel, Liscannore and Ballykeel.	Kilkeel	22nd May ..
32	Dunlisk	Giles Quay and Blackrock.	Giles Quay and Blackrock.	September ..
33	Cleggher Head	Cleggher Head	Cleggher Head	10th May ..
34	Ballybrannigan ..	Ballybrannigan	Ballybrannigan	1st May ..
35	Sherris	Sherris	Sherris	May ..

No. 6 (a).

HERRING FISHERY, 1912 (TABLE NO. 1).

Date when Fishing may be said to have ended.	Quantity landed.	Value.	Quantity cured for Exportation.	Quantity sold for Local Consumption.	Quantity de- spatched to other Markets for sale as Fresh Fish.	No.
	Cwt.	£ s. d.	Barrels			
31st October	57,076	16,194 7 5	3,307	—	Balance.	1
31st October	429	188 9 0	—	Balance ..	One-third.	2
31st October	1,547	433 12 6	—	Balance ..	Five-sixths	3
10th July ..	1,196	413 15 6	—	All ..	—	4
1st October	329	83 0 0	—	All ..	—	5
13th July ..	1,663	509 2 0	414	—	—	6
17th July ..	1,193½	426 6 0	315	—	Balance.	7
31st October	4,074	996 14 0	544	Balance ..	One-half.	8
5th October	979	240 7 0	38	—	Balance.	9
26th October	609	296 8 0	140	One-fifth ..	Balance.	10
29th Sept. ..	291	78 3 0	—	—	All.	11
31st October	395	120 3 0	—	All ..	—	12
31st August	432	153 0 0	—	All ..	—	13
18th October	1,176	286 2 6	386	—	Balance.	14
31st October	1,278½	429 0 6	—	All ..	—	15
31st October	821	275 19 6	242	—	Balance.	16
End of October	339½	92 18 6	—	All ..	—	17
2nd October	333½	96 8 1	151	Balance ..	One-eighth.	18
31st October	400	100 0 0	—	All ..	—	19
18th October	315	90 0 0	103	—	—	20
31st October	1,901½	818 12 0	103	Balance ..	Nearly half.	21
31st October	945	414 14 0	264	—	Balance.	22
24th Sept. ..	3,006	1,342 19 9	1,690	Balance ..	—	23
18th October	9,269	5,706 17 6	3,248	35 cwt.	Balance.	24
29th May ..	4,831	3,836 6 6	1,772	—	—	25
July ..	695	985 15 0	—	All ..	—	26
31st October	370	116 0 0	—	Over one- quarter.	Balance.	27
31st October	9,286	1,841 0 0	21	All ..	—	28
6th October	101,698	31,569 9 4	35,593	Balance ..	One-quarter	29
31st October	1,520	283 3 0	230	Balance ..	—	30
31st October	35,960½	8,199 0 8	3,439	One-tenth ..	Balance.	31
1st October	256	90 0 0	—	All ..	—	32
24th October	1,290	432 17 6	—	—	All.	33
31st October	390	131 1 0	—	One-third ..	Balance.	34
October ..	721½	233 7 3	—	Three-eighths	Balance.	35
Totals ..	248,471	77,730 0 0	41,901			

APPENDIX No. 6 (a).

SPRING AND SUMMER HERRING FISHERY, 1912.

TABLE No. 1.—*con.*

No.	Collecting Station.	Places where the Herrings were raised.	Month in which greatest Quantity was captured.	Number of Steam Drifters that fished from Ports within this Station.	Number of Irish Row Boats using Sails or Ring Nets.	Number of Motor Drifters that fished.
1	Howth	West Pier, Howth	August ..	11	—	36
2	Arklow	—	June	—	—	—
3	Droghda East ..	—	May	2	—	4
4	Malver Head ..	—	May	—	—	—
5	Greenhorn	—	September ..	—	—	—
6	Usser Hall	Usser Hall ..	July	—	—	—
7	Baltimore	Baltimore ..	July	—	—	—
8	Bantry	Bantry Quay ..	October ..	—	7	—
9	Castletownbere ..	Castletownbere ..	August ..	—	—	—
10	Waterville	Deerynane, Both and West Coves	August ..	—	—	—
11	Knightstown ..	—	August ..	—	—	—
12	Dingle	—	August ..	—	—	—
13	Dunquin	—	August ..	—	—	—
14	North Aran ..	Kilcrosa ..	September ..	—	—	—
15	Galway	—	October ..	—	—	1
16	Clifden	Clifden and Inch-bella ..	October ..	—	4	—
17	Achillbeg	—	September ..	—	—	—
18	Blackhead Head ..	Blackhead Pier ..	September ..	—	—	—
19	Ballyglora	—	October ..	—	—	—
20	Belderrig	Burro ..	September ..	—	—	—
21	Killybegs	Killybegs ..	October ..	1	1	2
22	Bartonsport	Kilmoren Island and Bartonsport ..	September ..	—	—	1
23	Inchibarra	Tory Island ..	September ..	—	9	—
24	Downings	Downings ..	September ..	37	10	5
25	Bennetts	Bennetts ..	May	63	—	2
26	Ballyvaughan ..	—	June	—	—	—
27	Portlerry	—	September ..	—	—	—
28	Portmagee	Portmagee ..	June	—	—	9
29	Ardayn	Ardayn ..	August ..	25	—	27
30	Ardayn	Ardayn Harbour ..	October ..	—	—	—
31	Kilkee	Kilkee ..	August ..	—	—	3
32	Dundalk	—	September ..	—	—	1
33	Clagher Head ..	—	June	—	—	—
34	Ballyvaughan ..	—	October ..	—	—	—
35	Skerris	—	June	—	—	3

APPENDIX No. 6 (b).

SPRING AND SUMMER HERRING FISHERY, 1912.

TABLE No. II.

Herrings were also landed at the places set forth below, which are not included in the foregoing Return.

Collecting Stations.	Places where landed.	Quantity.		Value.	
		Cwt.		£ s. d.	
Ringstead ..	Dublin	243		92	8 6
Kingsdown ..	Kingsdown	48½		18	1 0
Courtown ..	Courtown and Cabare ..	23½		19	2 0
Wexford ..	Wexford	12		12	0 8
Rosslare ..	Rosslare	89½		77	0 0
Ballygeary ..	Ballygeary Harbour ..	7½		7	10 0
Waterford ..	Waterford Quay ..	28		9	0 0
Bellinacorney ..	Dungarvan	2		0	8 0
Youghal ..	Youghal	30		17	15 0
Ballycotton ..	Ballycotton	48½		15	15 0
Quernstown ..	Quernstown	32		18	19 0
Rathcormey ..	Rathcormey	24		19	10 6
Upper Cove ..	Kinsale	191		94	16 0
Galley Head ..	Galley Head	3		2	14 0
Schull ..	Schull, Ballydehob, and Kitchen Cove.	129½		43	4 0
Crookhaven ..	Crookhaven	10½		25	0 0
Garrish ..	Drumsey Island	90		20	0 0
Cromane ..	Cromane	112		45	0 0
Cappa ..	Blish	109		45	0 0
Kilcubbin ..	Carrigrohilly and Quern ..	2		0	10 0
Ross ..	Ross	24		0	12 6
Farthy ..	Farthy	3½		1	2 0
Liscannet ..	Liscannet	39½		15	2 0
Costello Bay ..	Costello Bay	189		90	0 0
Roundstone ..	Roundstone	7		3	9 0
Clow Bay ..	Westport	25		12	0 0
Keel ..	Keel, Kreen and Donagh ..	188½		109	15 0
Elly Bay ..	Swishport	104		99	0 0
Behnullet ..	Behnullet	1½		1	0 0
Ross ..	Kilcummin, Castlemaize, Rathfron, Carrigrohilly, Ballydehob, and Rosserk ..	180		109	0 0
Inniskeen ..	Inniskeen	70		65	0 3
Mallaghmore ..	Mallaghmore	13		3	15 0
Toelin ..	Toelin and Cladragersah ..	51½		13	12 0
Portnoo ..	Portnoo	21		12	12 10
Kinnasagh ..	Cortnasade Pier	187		42	12 6
Dundanaghy ..	Dundanaghy and Portnahbeg ..	189		65	16 0
Moville ..	Moville	6½		3	11 0
Londonderry ..	Londonderry	24		10	5 0
Portmuck ..	Portmuck and Lorne Harbour ..	0		3	0 0
Carrickfergus ..	Carrickfergus	141		45	12 6
Newcastle ..	Newcastle	354		10	17 6
Omagh ..	Omagh and Greer's Quay ..	84		25	0 0
Greenore ..	Greenore, Whitestown, and Ballyvaughan ..	184		71	0 0
Blackrock ..	Blackrock	189		51	0 0
Annagasson ..	Annagasson	112		65	2 6
Loughshinny ..	Loughshinny	290		92	4 0
Rush ..	Rush	90½		38	2 0
Total		3,566½		1,025	6 0

APPENDIX

WINTER HERRING

No.	Coast Guard or Collecting Station	Ports or Creeks from which the fishing was carried on.	Place where the Herts discharged their Fish		Date on which the fishing may be said to have commenced.
			(1).	(2).	
1	Borth ..	Borth	Borth	Borth	1st November
2	Knapton ..	Knapton	Knapton	Knapton	30th November
3	Bay ..	Bay	Bay	Bay	14th November
4	Athlow ..	Athlow	Athlow	Athlow	1st November
5	Cartown ..	Cartown and Calow ..	Cartown and Calow ..	Cartown and Calow ..	1st November
6	Corraloe ..	Blackwater, Red Gap, and White Gap ..	Blackwater, Red Gap, and White Gap ..	Blackwater, Red Gap, and White Gap ..	1st November
7	Bushloe ..	Bushloe	Bushloe	Bushloe	1st November
8	Dunmore East ..	Dunmore East	Dunmore East	Dunmore East	1st November
9	Ballycotton ..	Ballycotton	Ballycotton	Ballycotton	6th November
10	Upper Cove ..	Kinsale	Kinsale	Kinsale	1st November
11	Schull ..	Schull, Cliff Island, Cape Clear, Carrigrohane, and Killybegs ..	Schull, Killybegs and Carrigrohane ..	Schull, Killybegs and Carrigrohane ..	1st November
12	Bantry ..	Bantry and Whiddy ..	Bantry	Bantry	1st November
13	Kilcranny ..	Kilcranny and Ashington ..	Kilcranny and Ashington ..	Kilcranny and Ashington ..	1st November
14	North Anna ..	Kilcranny and Ashington ..	Kilcranny	Kilcranny	1st November
15	Ross ..	Kilcranny, Rathfriland, Ross, and Carrigrohane ..	Kilcranny, Rathfriland, Ross, and Carrigrohane ..	Kilcranny, Rathfriland, Ross, and Carrigrohane ..	1st November
16	Killybegs ..	Killybegs	Killybegs	Killybegs	1st November
17	Burtonport ..	Burtonport	Burtonport	Burtonport	1st November
18	Kilcranny ..	Between Tins and Arranmore Islands ..	Between Tins and Arranmore Islands ..	Between Tins and Arranmore Islands ..	30th November
19	Malinbeg ..	Downings Bay	Downings Bay	Downings Bay	30th November
20	Rathfriland ..	Rathfriland	Rathfriland	Rathfriland	7th January, 1913
21	Buncrana ..	Buncrana	Buncrana Pier and Beach ..	Buncrana Pier and Beach ..	14th December
22	Londonderry ..	Londonderry	Londonderry	Londonderry	28th December
23	Killybegs ..	Killybegs	Killybegs	Killybegs	2nd November
24	Dundalk ..	Glen Quay and Dundalk ..	Glen Quay and Dundalk ..	Glen Quay and Dundalk ..	12th November
25	Blackrock ..	Blackrock	Blackrock	Blackrock	November ..
26	Annagassan ..	Annagassan	Annagassan	Annagassan	November ..
27	Clough Head ..	Clough Head	Clough Head	Clough Head	2nd November
28	Ballybegs ..	Ballybegs	Ballybegs	Ballybegs	1st November
29	Skerris ..	Skerris	Skerris	Skerris	November ..
30	Loughshinny ..	Loughshinny	Loughshinny	Loughshinny	November ..
31	Rath ..	Rath	Rath	Rath	1st November

the Sea and Inland Fisheries of Ireland.

27

No. 7 (a.).

FISHERY, 1912-1913.

Date on which the Fishery may be said to have ended. (4).	Quantity Captured. (5).	Value. (6).	Quantity Cured for Exportation (7).	Quantity Sold for Local Consumption. (8).	Quantity Despatched to other Markets for sale as Fresh Fish (9).	No.
	Cwt.	£ s. d.	Bacals			
11th December	601	196 12 8	—	—	All	1
15th Jan., 1913	608	226 8 0	—	Three-fifths	Balance	2
2nd Jan., 1913	439	158 15 6	—	All	—	3
6th Jan., 1913	1,378	1,299 10 0	—	Two-thirds	Balance	4
8th Jan., 1913	510	338 12 6	—	All	—	5
22nd December	600	360 0 0	—	All	—	6
31st December	1,199	532 7 6	—	All	—	7
30th April, 1913	1,223	548 17 0	—	One-seventh	Balance	8
14th Feb., 1913	642	367 13 6	—	—	All	9
12th Feb., 1913	512	298 12 6	—	Two-ninths	Balance	10
28th Feb., 1913	267	105 0 0	61	One-twelfth	Balance	11
29th Feb., 1913	1,820	862 6 6	250	One-eighth	Balance	12
January 1913	720	360 0 0	—	All	—	13
30th April, 1913	423	154 12 3	—	—	All	14
31st December	426	238 0 6	—	All	—	15
25th Mar., 1913	2,345	826 18 6	—	Nearly one-third	Balance	16
30th April, 1913	5,683	1,962 7 6	1,150	One-tenth	Balance	17
26th Feb., 1913	1,843	527 4 6	373	50 Bacals	Balance	18
1st March, 1913	30,693	10,841 4 6	11,504	—	Balance	19
12th Feb., 1913	4,768	1,625 17 6	1,600	50 Crabs	Balance	20
11th Mar., 1913	88,319	34,895 8 6	15,427	245 Crabs	Balance	21
12th Mar., 1913	21,062	6,847 11 4	4,225	31 Crabs	Balance	22
29th Feb., 1913	4,406	765 14 6	—	Four-ninths	Balance	23
14th Feb., 1913	7,592	1,700 14 6	—	—	All	24
February, 1913	11,649	1,870 2 6	—	—	All	25
February, 1913	3,583	1,097 18 6	—	One-quarter	Balance	26
14th Feb., 1913	2,461	284 14 6	—	—	All	27
30th April, 1913	4,262	1,066 12 6	—	500 megal	Balance	28
December	625	136 5 6	—	One-sixteenth	Balance	29
December	1,784	577 8 6	—	—	All	30
1st Jan., 1913	380	132 2 6	—	—	All	31
Totals	306,340	67,632 17 1	34,560			

APPENDIX

WINTER HERRING

No.	Coast Guard or Collecting Station	Places where Herrings were Caught for Exportation.	Month in which greatest quantity of Herrings was Captured.	No. of Herrings that were Fished.
		(10.)	(11.)	(12.)
1	Howth	—	November	—
2	Kingstown	—	December	—
3	Bray	—	December	—
4	Arklow	—	November	2
5	Greystown	—	November	—
6	Cyngino	—	November	—
7	Rosslane	—	November	—
8	Dunmore East	—	November	16
9	Ballycotton	—	January, 1913	—
10	Upper Cove	—	November	—
11	Shall	Shall, Kitchen Cove, and Latter Lower	November	—
12	Seahs	Bantry	November	—
13	River Shannon	—	November	—
14	South Arm	—	November	—
15	Ross	—	November	—
16	Killybegs	—	November	—
17	Barrington	Barrington	February, 1913	1
18	Glenties	Glenties	February, 1913	1
19	Malinbeg	Downings	January, 1913	90
20	Ballyvaughan	Ballyvaughan	February, 1913	28
21	Buncrana	Buncrana	January, 1913	120
22	Londonderry	Londonderry	February, 1913	67
23	Killybegs	—	November	—
24	Dunblane	—	December	—
25	Blackhead	—	November	—
26	Armagh	—	November	—
27	Clogher Head	—	November	—
28	Ballyvaughan	—	November	—
29	Glenties	—	December	—
30	Loughshinny	—	December	—
31	Black	—	December	—

No. 7 (a).—continued.

FISHERY, 1912-1913—continued.

Number of Irish Large Fishing Vessels (of 1st or 2nd Class Employed). (13).	Number of Irish Row Boats. (14).	Number of Carracks or Canoes. (15).	Observations. (16).	Coast Guard or Collecting Station. (17).	No. (18).
6	4	—	—	Howth ..	1
—	18	—	—	Kilgobbin ..	2
—	7	—	—	Bray ..	3
63	—	—	—	Ardee ..	4
17	—	—	—	Courtown ..	5
—	10	—	—	Curraheen ..	6
—	19	—	—	Enniscorthy ..	7
8	—	—	—	Dunmore East ..	8
—	8	—	—	Ballycotton ..	9
31	—	—	—	Upper Cove ..	10
20	17	—	—	Schull ..	11
—	16	—	—	Barry ..	12
—	—	25	—	River Shannon ..	13
8	—	5	—	North Arm ..	14
—	18	—	—	Ross ..	15
14	—	—	—	Killybegs ..	16
6	15	—	—	Barrowport ..	17
12	—	—	—	Kinsale ..	18
45	—	—	—	Malinbeg ..	19
—	—	—	—	Ballyvaughan ..	20
3	—	—	—	Buncrana ..	21
1	—	—	—	Londonderry ..	22
25	—	—	—	Kilkeel ..	23
20	—	—	—	Dundalk ..	24
10	—	—	—	Blackrock ..	25
6	—	—	—	Annagassan ..	26
—	17	—	—	Clough Head ..	27
35	—	—	—	Belturbet ..	28
5	—	—	—	Skerry ..	29
—	5	—	—	Loughshinny ..	30
1	—	—	—	Rush ..	31

APPENDIX No. 7 (b.).

WINTER HERRING FISHERY, 1912-13.

Herrings were also landed at the places set forth below, which are not included in the foregoing Return.

Coast Guard or Collecting Station.	Places where landed.	Quantity.		Value.	
		Cwts.		£ s. d.	
Ringsid ..	Dublin	130		17	11 0
Greystones ..	Greystones	193		110	10 0
Wicklow ..	Wicklow	29		11	9 0
Morris Castle ..	Morris Castle	50		10	0 0
Wexford ..	Wexford	109		46	7 0
Ballygoary ..	Ballygoary	14½		20	17 6
Cansore ..	Cansore Pier	28		18	15 4
Waterford ..	Waterford	7		4	0 0
Baltimore ..	Dungarven	22		30	15 0
Helwick Head ..	Dungarven	34		18	0 0
Youghal ..	Youghal	30		19	10 0
Quinnstown ..	Quinnstown	31		6	15 0
Rathcormey ..	Rathcormey	20		11	1 0
Union Hall ..	Union Hall	51		9	0 0
Ballyally ..	Trillick	90		63	0 0
Baltimore ..	Baltimore	62½		17	0 0
Crookhaven ..	Colton, Spanish Cove, and Crook- haven	20½		6	2 6
Castletownbere ..	Castletownbere	116		29	18 0
Lacken ..	Templemore, Bundeelan, Bannow, Shinn and Glesk	30		8	0 0
Cahircormack ..	Cormack	7		4	2 6
Ballingall ..	Donera	14		4	3 0
Dunloe ..	Dunloe	9½		6	0 0
Dunquin ..	Dunquin	5		1	4 0
Brandon Creek ..	Brandon Creek	78		16	0 0
Brandon Bay ..	Brandon	60		16	0 0
Croagh ..	Croagh	38		14	5 0
South Arran ..	South Arran Strand	41½		10	10 0
Galway ..	Galway	175		85	0 0
Cligga ..	Cligga	2		0	14 0
Tully ..	Lemane	50		15	0 0
Kesh ..	Doonagh and Kesh	110		39	0 0
Ballyhaugh ..	Bluff Harbour	89		60	0 0
Belferry ..	Belferry, Portliff, and Portliff	8		5	0 0
Iniscrone ..	Iniscrone	209		191	12 0
Mullaghmore ..	Mullaghmore	7		3	5 0
Teelin ..	Teelin and Oshingreena	40		14	12 0
Bunbeg ..	Bunbeg	33½		10	6 0
Ballycastle ..	Ballycastle	80		37	16 0
Portliff ..	Portliff	150		31	7 0
Cushendall ..	Waterford, Cushendall and Cush- endall	269		98	0 0
Ardrigh ..	Ardrigh	7		3	3 6
Annalong ..	Annalong	122		18	12 6
Greenore ..	Whitestown, Balligan and Greenore	56		16	8 0
Total		2,710½		1,099	13 10

APPENDIX No. 8.
BEAM AND OTTER TRAWLING.

APPENDIX
BEAM AND OTTER
(RAPIDS FROM

Station.	How many men from your Station were engaged in the travelling industry?	How many boats were regularly engaged in beam trawling from Ports within your Station?			How many boats were regularly engaged in Otter trawling from Ports within your Station?			What was the tonnage of the motor boats?		
		Steam	Motor	Sailing	Steam	Motor	Sailing	Not exceeding 10 tons	Over 10 and not exceeding 20 tons	Over 20 and not exceeding 50 tons
Howth	5	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Ringwood .. .	542	-	-	5	541	10	7	-	-	-
Ringstone .. .	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arklow	28	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
Carleton	78	-	-	-	-	1	18	1	-	-
Wexford	60	-	-	-	-	1	14	-	-	-
Arklowtown ..	65	-	1	33	-	-	-	-	1	-
Danmore East ..	15	-	1*	4	-	1*	-	-	-	-
Helyick Head ..	56	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-
Ballyvaughan ..	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Ferry .. .	24	-	-	5	-	-	4	-	-	-
Castlemaine ..	8	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
Ross Bar	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Crook Hall .. .	21	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
Castlemorehead	11	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baltimore .. .	8	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Schell	50	-	-	4	-	-	5	-	-	-
Castlemorehead	8	(a) 1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ballyvaughan ..	12	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Boyle	66	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Mary's .. .	26	(a) 1	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lisnaskea	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Rossmore	70	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Anna ..	16	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cloghan	6	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enniscorthy ..	25	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	-
Blackrock Point	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Immermore .. .	36	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-
Highby	58	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-
Malinbeg	15	-	-	-	-	-	39	-	-	-
Ballyvaughan ..	38	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
Bel Hill	15	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-
Tubber	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shorncliffe .. .	14	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Water	12	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
Ballyvaughan ..	11	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
Reynolds	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greenacres .. .	45	-	-	-	-	1	15	1	-	5
Meale	69	-	-	-	-	2	24	-	-	-
Ballyvaughan ..	34	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	-
Portlough .. .	75	-	-	-	-	7	0	-	1	-
Colebrook .. .	9	-	-	-	(a) 1	1	1	-	-	-
Glenties	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Portlough .. .	10	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Carriekilgob ..	31	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-
Bangor	23	-	-	-	-	9	9	4	-	-
Ulster	18	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	7	-
Kesh	15	-	-	-	(a) 1	-	6	-	-	-
Clough Head ..	5	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Ballyvaughan ..	71	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-
Shorn	16	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
Loughbeg	30	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Bash	10	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Totals	1,794	2	2	114	12	33	265	31	15	-

(a) Two of 71 tons; two of 65 tons; one of 63 tons; one of 53 tons; one of 48 tons, one of 46 tons; one of 17 tons. * Boat engaged in both Beam and Otter trawling.

the Sea and Inland Fisheries of Ireland.

33

No. 8.

TRAWLING, 1912.

COAST GUARD.)

What was the tonnage of the sailing boats?						During what months was fishing carried on?	Station.
Not exceeding 10 tons	Over 10 and not exceeding 20 tons.	Over 20 and not exceeding 30 tons.	Over 30 and not exceeding 40 tons.	Over 40 and not exceeding 50 tons.	Over 50 tons		
1	1	-	-	-	-	October	Howth
7	-	-	-	-	-	All the year	Bangor
-	1	-	-	-	-	January to March, and October to December	Bangor
3	-	-	-	-	-	May to October	Arklew
14	4	-	-	-	-	January, and March to October	Overlows
23	-	-	-	-	-	All the year	Wexford
4	-	-	-	-	-	August to December	Arthursburg
15	3	-	-	-	-	April to October	Dunmore East
4	3	-	-	-	-	All the year	Helwick Head
9	2	1	-	-	-	February, and April to November	Ballyvaughan
1	-	-	-	-	-	All the year	Rae Point
2	2	-	-	-	-	January to October	Quinn's Head
-	-	-	-	-	-	January to April, July to October	Corktownhead
-	-	1	1	-	-	All the year	Baltimore
2	1	1	-	-	-	March to October	Schull
-	1	-	-	-	-	All the year	Castletownbere
-	1	10	1	1	-	do.	Ballycormack
-	4	-	-	-	-	do.	Drage
-	4	-	-	-	-	April to October	Erer Shasheen
-	1	-	-	-	-	March and April	Liscroft
-	14	-	-	-	-	All the year	Roanoke
-	-	1	2	-	-	do.	North Ark
3	-	-	-	-	-	April to October	Angren
6	2	-	-	-	-	March to October	Roanoke
-	-	-	-	-	-	January and February, and May to December	Stackof Point
19	-	-	-	-	-	April to October	Donnacree
7	-	-	-	-	-	do.	Baginbun
19	-	-	-	-	-	January, and April to November	Ballyvaughan
6	-	-	-	-	-	March to November	Ballyvaughan
9	-	-	-	-	-	All the year	Self Hill
-	-	1	-	-	-	May to October	Tyke
2	-	-	-	-	-	June, July and August	Shesphaven
1	1	1	1	-	-	July and August	Mulroy
-	3	-	-	-	-	March to November	Ballyvaughan
-	3	-	-	-	-	do.	Ballyvaughan
15	-	-	-	-	-	May, August, and September	Mayville
24	-	-	-	-	-	All the year	Ballyvaughan
8	2	-	-	-	-	July, August, and September	Partrick
7	-	-	-	-	-	March to September	Quinn's Head
-	-	-	-	-	-	All the year	Glasheen
1	-	-	-	-	-	August to November	Partrick
9	-	-	-	-	-	All the year	Dunrobin
8	2	-	-	-	-	do.	Partrick
-	9	-	-	-	-	January to April, and October to December	Claphy
4	1	1	-	-	-	All the year	Newcastle
1	-	-	-	-	-	January to April and September to December	Clogher Head
-	5	9	-	-	-	All the year	Ballyvaughan
-	4	-	-	-	-	July to October	Sherrin
-	2	1	-	-	-	January, and September to December	Longshanny
-	2	-	-	-	-	January and March, and October to December	Rush
235	94	30	15	4	3	Totals.	

42 tons, and one of 10 tons. (b) One of 20 tons. (c) One of 9 tons. (d) One of 11 tons. (e) One of 7

APPENDIX No. 9.

LONG LINE FISHERY, 1912.

(REPLIES FROM COAST GUARD.)

Coast Guard Division.	How many men and boys were engaged in long line fishing this year?		How many boats were engaged in long line fishing?				During what months do they fish with long lines?
			1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Open net boats of 18 ft. beam and upwards, and custom of 15 ft. and upwards over all.	
Kingstown ..	Men.	Boys.					
Wicklow ..	244	17	16	39	13	-	All the year.
Wexford ..	70	-	1	11	5	-	January to March, and August to December.
Tramore ..	8	-	-	2	-	-	January to March, and December.
Quinnstown ..	16	-	-	4	-	-	August, September and November.
Quinnstown ..	20	-	-	8	1	-	April to October.
Kinsale ..	217	5	-	34	7	3	4 April to July, and September to December.
Shaherem ..	310	2	5	55	5	-	4 All the year.
Valentia ..	31	-	-	7	1	-	January to June, and November and December.
Dingle ..	320	-	1	23	55	4	3 January to July; November and December.
Killarney ..	111	-	-	-	-	25	10 All the year.
Galway ..	1,400	3	-	138	140	135	63 All the year.
Kesh ..	40	-	-	3	5	-	- February to May.
Belmullet ..	148	-	-	15	20	-	- All the year.
Sligo ..	248	-	-	23	16	5	1 All the year.
Killybegs ..	548	-	1	123	15	-	- All the year.
Bethamlen ..	93	-	-	18	9	-	- All the year.
Merville ..	344	-	-	71	1	-	- All the year.
Ballycastle ..	225	-	1	70	9	-	- All the year.
Carrickfergus ..	55	-	-	22	5	-	- All the year.
Donaghadee ..	58	-	1	13	4	-	- January to March, and October to December.
Newcastle ..	45	-	-	7	5	-	- All the year.
Dundalk ..	123	-	-	27	-	-	- All the year.
Malinbeg ..	20	5	1	12	7	-	- All the year.
Totals ..	4,794	28	29	724	345	335	115

APPENDIX No. 10.

LOBSTER FISHERY.

APPENDIX No. 10.—LOBSTER FISHERY,

No.	Coast Guard Division.	How many boats engaged in Lobster Fishing this year?					How many people (total) followed it?	During what months?
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Open new boats of 18 ft. keel and upwards, and others of 18 ft. and upwards over all.	Open new boats of less than 18 ft. keel, and others of less than 18 ft. over all.		
1	Kingstown ..	—	11	5	—	—	37	All the year
2	Wexford ..	—	11	—	—	—	23	June to September ..
3	Tramore ..	—	32	15	—	1	129	April to November ..
4	Queensdown ..	—	—	1	—	—	2	March to September ..
5	Kemish ..	—	13	7	1	2	74	April to October ..
6	Skibbereen ..	—	97	5	2	4	344	May to October ..
7	Castletown ..	—	25	37	—	4	241	All the year
8	Valentia ..	—	14	14	6	10	147	May to October ..
9	Dingle ..	—	17	62	2	—	221	April to October ..
10	Killybeg ..	—	—	—	24	—	73	May to September ..
11	Galway ..	1	64	97	142	134	914	March to November ..
12	Keel ..	—	—	35	—	—	107	March to October ..
13	Behanahet ..	—	10	35	15	—	188	April to October ..
14	Sligo ..	—	13	10	6	1	113	March to November ..
15	Killybegs ..	—	70	24	—	—	263	All the year
16	Bahamulish ..	—	50	11	—	—	152	April to October ..
17	Morville ..	—	26	1	—	—	86	March to October ..
18	Ballycastle ..	—	24	10	—	—	61	All the year
19	Carriekilgus ..	—	33	5	—	—	32	All the year
20	Donaghadee ..	—	21	25	—	—	111	All the year
21	Newcastle ..	—	31	14	—	—	91	All the year
22	Dundalk ..	—	18	5	—	—	66	April to October ..
23	Malinbeg ..	—	7	3	—	—	43	All the year
Totals ..		1	540	477	199	156	3,649	

* Many thousands of dozens of lobsters not included in above are sold direct to Companies who

the Sea and Inland Fisheries of Ireland.

37

1912 - (REPLIES FROM COAST GUARD.)

What was the total number captured by all the boats?	Where were the Lobsters sold?	What was the average price?	Value.	No.
Dozens		Per Dozen.	£	
891	Locally, and in Dublin	8s. to 14s.	435	1
340	Locally, and in London	8s. to 8s. 6d.	139	2
5,383	Locally, and in London	8s. to 12s.	2,270	3
8	Locally, and in Cork and Dublin	9s.	3	4
1,472	Locally, and in English Lobster Cutters, some sent to Cork	7s. 6d. to 10s.	630	5
15,060	Locally, and in England, France and Belgium, through local Agents in Southampton, also to Lobster Cutters as usual.	7s. to 9s.	8,553	6
4,128	Locally, and in London; also to English Lobster Cutters.	8s. to 12s.	1,810	7
8,378	Locally, various towns in Ireland, and London and Holland	8s. to 12s.	3,848	8
4,922	Locally, and in Dublin, Wexford and London	7s. to 12s.	2,100	9
312	Locally, and in London	8s. to 12s.	112	10
25,081	Locally, and in Dublin, Liverpool and London, also to English Lobster Cutters.	6s. to 12s. 6d.	8,466	11
2,720	Locally	8s. to 12s.	1,202	12
4,485	Locally, and in Dublin, London and Manchester	7s. to 8s. 6d.	1,829	13
1,284	Locally, and in London, Liverpool and Dublin	4s. 9d. to 12s.	537	14
7,006	Locally, and in Dublin, Belfast, Liverpool, London, Manchester, Birmingham and Leicester.	6s. to 10s. 6d.	2,714	15
2,668	Locally, and in Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester and London.	6s. to 9s.	703	16
1,226	Locally, and in Manchester	7s. to 10s.	585	17
2,861	Locally, and in Belfast, Liverpool and Manchester	5s. 6d. to 10s.	1,183	18
718	Locally, and in Belfast, Manchester and Liverpool	9s. to 11s.	343	19
3,963	Locally, and in Belfast, Glasgow, Manchester and Liverpool.	6s. to 12s.	1,661	20
5,190	Locally, and in Belfast, Liverpool and Manchester	6s. to 12s. 6d.	1,100	21
3,477	Locally, and in Liverpool, Manchester and Dublin	6s. to 12s.	1,394	22
1,886	Locally, and in Dublin	6s. to 12s. 6d.	929	23
99,735			41,832	

send Lobster Cutters round the coast and pick up their catches in harbours, creeks, and at sea.

F 3

APPENDIX

CRAB

(REPIES FROM

Coast Guard Division.	How many boats engaged in Crab during this year?					How many people followed it?	During what months?
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Open row boats of 18 ft. keel and upwards, and canoes of 18 ft. and upwards over all.	Open row boats of less than 18 ft. keel, and canoes of less than 18 ft. over all.		
Kingstown ..	-	7	3	-	-	22	All the year ..
Woodford ..	-	7	-	-	-	17	June to September ..
Yonkers ..	-	24	5	-	-	19	April to October ..
Queensdown ..	-	-	1	-	-	2	March to September ..
Kinsale ..	-	1	5	-	-	16	May to October ..
Castletown ..	-	5	1	-	4	28	April to September ..
Galway ..	-	-	14	-	4	43	April and September ..
Killybegs ..	-	25	9	-	-	106	All the year ..
Rothmalton ..	-	1	10	-	-	26	May to October ..
Herrville ..	-	18	1	-	-	80	March to October ..
Ballycastle ..	-	24	10	-	-	61	All the year ..
Curriekings ..	-	10	3	-	-	26	April to October ..
Norcastle ..	-	13	8	-	-	34	All the year ..
Malinbeg ..	-	7	7	-	-	39	April to October ..
Totals ..	-	143	77	-	8	572	

the Sea and Inland Fisheries of Ireland

39

No. 11.

FISHERY, 1912.

COAST GUARD.)

What was the total number captured of your Station by all boats?	Where were the Crabs sold?	What was the average price?	Value.	Coast Guard Division.
No.		Per Dozen.	£	
4,800	Locally, and in Dublin	Is. 6d.	30	Kingstown.
480	Locally	Is.	2	Wexford.
18,481	Locally, and in London	Is. 4d. to 2s. 6d.	132	Tramore.
79	Locally	2s. 6d.	1	Queenstown.
5,946	Locally, and in Cork.	Is. 16d. to 2s.	49	Kinsale.
2,520	Locally	Is.	21	Castletown.
2,500	Locally	Is.	10	Galway.
69,166	Locally, and in Dublin, London and Manchester.	6d.	146	Killybegs.
1,440	Locally, and in Glasgow	10d.	2	Rothamilton.
45,960	Locally, and in Manchester ..	Is. 6d. to 1s. 6d.	341	Heath.
129,428	Locally, Belfast, and English Markets.	Is. to 2s.	595	Ballycastle.
4,800	Locally, and in Belfast	Is. 6d.	30	Carrickfergus.
7,960	Locally, and in Belfast	Is. to 2s.	62	Newcastle.
54,746	Locally, and in Dublin	Is. 6d. to 1s. 9d.	311	Malinbeg.
342,066			1,732	Total.

r 4

APPENDIX No. 12.

SHRIMP FISHERY, 1912.

(REPLIES FROM COAST GUARD.)

Coast Guard Division.	About how many people are engaged ? (1)	How is the catch disposed of ? (2)	What amount is sent to market in the year ? (3)	What is the average price ? (4)	What method of capture is adopted ? (5)	During what months does the fishing last ? (6)	Value. (7)
Queensdown ..	26	Sold in Queensdown, Cork, and Birmingham.	Tons cwt. qrs. 4 6 0	4d. to 6d. per lb.	Shrimp trawls with iron or wooden frames.	May to October.	£ 108

Appendix No. 13.

OYSTER FISHERY, 1912.

PUBLIC BEDS.—(Returns from Coast Guard.)

Coast Guard Division.	(1) Where are the Public Beds situated?	(2) What is their state as to stock and cleanliness?	(3) Are they showing signs of improvement or decay?	(4) Was there any spoiling during the most recent close season?
Wicklow ..	South of Courtown, from Reesey Point to Morris Castle and Arklow Bay.	Beds well stocked and clean ..	Improvement ..	Not known.
Youghore ..	Between Greason Head and Bally-back.	Dirty, owing to clinkers thrown overboard by steamers.	Decay ..	No.
Dingle ..	Sea: Twelve Bay ..	Good ..	Improvement ..	Yes.
Galway ..	Clarembidge ..	Good, well stocked and clean ..	Improvement ..	Yes.
	Crusna ..	Good ..	Improvement ..	Yes, a slight fall.
	Ballynakill ..	Good ..	Improvement ..	None observed.
Keel ..	Newport Bay and Westport Bay ..	Very good ..	Improvement ..	Yes.
Bodanville ..	Blackhead Bay ..	Good ..	Slight improvement ..	None observed.
Dunlisk ..	In Channel at Oranish, from Narrow Water Ferry to Two Mile River.	Stock fair ..	No improvement ..	No.

In addition to the above, oysters are taken on licensed and private unlicensed beds. One thousand seven hundred and thirty hundreds of the latter are included in Appendix No. 1

APPENDIX No. 13—continued.
 OYSTER FISHERY, 1912—continued.
 PUBLIC BEES—(RESIDES FROM COAST GUARD.)

Coast Guard Division.	Are under- taken for sale? If so, kindly give particulars.	Are under- taken for sale? If so, kindly give particulars.	How many boats were engaged in the Oyster fishery this year?					The total number of men engaged in the Oyster fishery this year.	During what months was the fishing carried on?	How many hundred were taken during the entire season?	
			(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)				(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Wicklow	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	23	February, March, April, and Sep- tember.	319
Tamara	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	8	January and February, and September to December.	17
Dingle	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	12	January to March, and November and December.	894
Galway	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	176	December on Galway Bay; January to April, and November to December, in Ballinacall Bay.	4,616
Kesh	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	30	January to April, and October to December.	324
Belmullet	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	7	January to March, and October to December.	130
Burialk	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	120	1st November to 16th January	3,471
Totals			No	No	No	No	No	No	415		10,601

APPENDIX No. 13—continued.
 OYSTER FISHERY, 1912—continued.
 PUBLIC BOOK—(REPLIES FROM COAST GUARD.)

Coast Guard Division.	What was the average price per hundred obtained by the fishermen ? (15)	Where were the Oysters sold ? (16)	How were they conveyed there ? (17)	Value. (18)
Wicklow	3s. to 4s. 6d.	Locally	By cart	2 60
Wexford	9s. 4d.	Locally	By steamer	8
Down	2s. to 3s. 6d.	Galway, Dublin and London	By rail and steamer	153
Galway	5s. to 8s.	Locally	By boat and cart	1,187
Kill	4s. 6d.	Locally	By cart	116
Boharine	4s.	Locally	By cart	24
Dundalk	5s.	Liverpool and Manchester	By rail and steamer	808
			Total	2,410

APPENDIX

MUSSEL

(REPLIES FROM

Coast Guard Division.	Are Mussels gathered for export or local sale ?	If exported, to what place ?	What amount was gathered this year for export and local sale ?	How much of this was for export ?
			(3)	(4)
	(1)	(2)	Tons.	Tons.
Wexford ..	For export	Bristol and Liverpool ..	59½	All ..
Tramore ..	For export	Manchester, Liverpool, and Bristol.	18½	All ..
Queensdown	For export	Birmingham and London	9	All ..
Valentia ..	For export	Leeds, Liverpool, Man- chester, Birmingham, and Bristol.	391½	All ..
Sligo ..	For export	Glasgow, Liverpool and London.	74	All ..
Rathmullen	For export	Glasgow	1½	All ..
Newcastle ..	For export and local sale.	Whitehaven	3½	2½
Dundalk ..	For export	Liverpool and Manchester	450½	All ..
Malakide ..	For export	Manchester and Sheffield	5½	All ..
Totals			1,114½	1,113½

the Sea and Inland Fisheries of Ireland

45

No. 14.

FISHERY, 1912.

COAST GUARD.]

What was the average price for those exported?	How were they sent to market?	How many people find employment gathering Mussels?	During what months was it carried on?	Value (to nearest £).
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Per Ton. £ s. d.				£
2 0 0	By steamer ..	10	All the year	157
5 0 0	By rail and steamer.	5	January to April, and September to December.	92
1 13 4	By cart, rail, and steamer.	20	January to March, and October to December.	15
3 1 3	By cart, rail, and steamer.	120	August and September.	1,576
1 0 0 to 1 10 0	By cart, rail, and steamer.	20	January to March, and October to December.	93
1 2 0	By steamer ..	10	February to April ..	1
2 0 0	By steamer ..	4	February, September, November, and December.	8
0 16 0 to 2 0 0	By rail and steamer.	96	January to April, and September to December.	360
2 5 0	By rail and steamer.	4	January and December.	13
		289		2,345

APPENDIX No. 15.
 COCKLE FISHERY, 1912.
 (Returns from Coast Guard.)

Coast Guard Division.	Are Cockles gathered for export or local sale?	If exported, to what place?	How many gallons were gathered this year?		What was the average price per gallon?		How were they sent to market?	How many people had employment picking Cockles?	During what months was it carried on?	Value (to nearest 5s.)
			For export, sale.	For local sale.	For those exported.	For those sold locally.				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Kingstown	For local sale.	—	—	1,240	—	6d. to 1s.	Carried by galleons	39	April to September	42
Wexford	For local sale.	—	—	3,800	—	6d. to 8d.	Carried by galleons	24	July to September	125
Tramore	For local sale.	—	—	5,000	—	5d. to 8d.	By cart and rail	10	All the year	212
Kinsale	For local sale.	—	—	2,600	—	6d.	—	12	April to November	50
Valentia	For local sale.	—	—	3,050	—	3d.	By cart and rail	60	March to September	35
Wexford	For export	Shipped from Tyne	750	—	1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d.	—	By cart	20	April to September	41
Wexford	For local sale.	—	—	1,450	—	6d.	By cart and coach	43	April to July	34
Sligo	For local sale.	—	—	4,300	—	4d.	By cart and rail	18	May to July	70
Baltimore	For local sale.	—	—	80	—	6d.	—	2	May to July	8
		Totals	750	23,800				215		608

APPENDIX No. 16.

PERIWINKLE FISHERY, 1912.

APPENDIX

PERIWINKLE

(REPLIES FROM

No.	Coast Guard Division.	Are Periwinkles gathered for export or local sale?	If exported, to what place?	What amount was gathered this year?	
				For export.	For local sale.
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
				Tons.	Tons.
1	Wexford ..	For export ..	London, Bristol, and Liverpool.	25	-
2	Tramore ..	do ..	London ..	166	-
3	Queensdown ..	do ..	Cork, London, and Bristol.	52	-
4	Kinsale ..	do ..	London, and Liverpool	57	-
5	Shibbereni ..	do ..	London ..	18	-
6	Cantlowtown ..	do ..	do ..	29	-
7	Valentia ..	do ..	English Markets ..	28	-
8	Diaglo ..	do ..	Dublin and Liverpool.	28	-
9	Kilree ..	For export and local sale.	London and Manchester	75	2
10	Gahway ..	For export ..	London and Manchester	268	-
11	Keel ..	do ..	London and Liverpool ..	100	-
12	Behanlet ..	do ..	London, Liverpool, and Manchester.	68	-
13	Sligo ..	For export and local sale.	London, Liverpool, Dublin, and Glasgow.	85	7
14	Killybegs ..	For export ..	London, Dublin, Manchester, Liverpool and Leicester.	78	-
15	Rathfriland ..	do ..	London and Liverpool	20	-
16	Carrieldergas ..	do ..	Belfast and Liverpool ..	1	-
17	Donaghadee ..	For export and local sale.	Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Belfast, Leicester and Birmingham.	106	12
18	Newcastle ..	For export ..	London and Liverpool ..	17	-
19	Dundalk ..	do ..	Liverpool and Manchester.	53	-
20	Malahide ..	For export ..	Dublin, Manchester, and Liverpool.	7	-
			Totals ..	1,282	21

No. 16.

FISHERY, 1912.

COAST GUARD.)

What was the average price obtained by the gatherers for those exported?	How were they sent to market?	How many people find employment gathering Port-winkles?	During what months was the gathering carried on?	Value.	No.
(2)	(4)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
Average Price taken to be 3s. 6d. per cwt.				£	
	Cart, rail and steamer	25	April to October		1
	do	123	All the year		2
	do.	42	do		3
	do.	91	January to July, and September to December.		4
	do.	37	January to March, and September to December.		5
	do.	120	January to April, and October to December.		6
	do.	130	January to April, and October to December.		7
	do.	25	January to June, and August to December.		8
	do.	106	January to April, and September to December.		9
	do.	774	All the year		10
	do.	120	do.		11
	do.	163	January to June, and September to December.	4,599	12
	do.	116	All the year		13
	do.	106	do.		14
	do.	68	do.		15
	Rail and steamer ..	6	May to July		16
	Cart, rail, and steamer	138	All the year		17
	do.	45	January to May, and September to December.		18
	do.	58	All the year		19
	do.	33	do		20
		2,329			

APPENDIX No. 17.

LOANS.

The following tables show the transactions in regard to Loans to Fishermen.

TABLE No. 1.

TABLE showing the Loans applied for and recommended during 12 months ended 31st March, 1913.

COUNTY.	Number of Applications.	Number of Applicants.	Amount of Loans Applied for in period.		Number of Loans Recommended.	Number of Persons to whom Recommended.	Amount of Loans Recommended in period.	
			£.	s. d.			£.	s. d.
Armagh	8	..	376 19 0	..
Cork	17	..	285 5 0	..
Down	13	..	1,482 0 0	..
Dublin	16	..	1,034 16 0	..
Gloucester	1	..	359 0 0	..
Leicester	15	..	1,099 0 0	..
Louth	10	..	29 18 0	..
Worcester	4	..	137 10 0	..
Windsor	2	..	260 5 0	..
Wiltshire	23	..	5,054 36 0	..
Wiltshire
Total	129	..	9,032 13 0	..
	63	..	8,442 12 0	..

APPENDIX No. 17.—continued.

LOANS.

TABLE No. 2.

TABLE showing purposes for which Loans exceeding £10 were applied for and recommended during 12 months ended 31st March, 1913.

COUNTY.	PURPOSE FOR WHICH LOANS WERE RECOMMENDED						
	Purchasing Steam Fishing Boats	Refitting Boats and installing Motor Engines therein.	Installing Motor Engines in existing Fishing Boats.	Purchasing Refitted Boats or Skiffs thereof	Installing Steam Capstans	Repairing Boats	Purchasing Fishing Gear.
Antrim ..	—	1 of £50 1 of £150	1 of £25 1 of £45 1 of £67	—	—	1 of £15	—
Cork ..	—	—	—	1 of £12 1 of £40	—	—	1 of £12 1 of £22 12s 1 of £35
Down ..	—	1 of £80*	1 of £25	1 of £25 1 of £35 1 of £108 1 of £170	1 of £50	1 of £30	1 of £37 1 of £48 1 of £50 1 of £200
Dublin ..	1 of £100	1 of £400†	1 of £180	1 of £16 1 of £80	1 of £80	1 of £45 1 of £70	1 of £41 1 of £50 1 of £88 10s.
Londonderry ..	—	1 of £150 1 of £170	1 of £110 1 of £125 1 of £160	1 of £20	—	1 of £24	—
Waterford ..	—	—	1 of £100	—	—	1 of £25	—
Wexford ..	—	1 of £200	—	1 of £25	—	—	—
Wicklow ..	1 of £1,000	1 of £244 11s 6d*	1 of £220 1 of £407	1 of £30	1 of £40	1 of £25 1 of £102 2s.	1 of £28 1 of £50 1 of £61 1 of £54 1 of £70 1 of £85 1 of £145 10s.

* Purchase of existing motor fishing boat and gear

† Purchase of existing motor fishing boat.

APPENDIX
(NON-CONGESTED)
TABLE

STATEMENT of the Total Amounts Advanced, the Total Repayments in respect of loans which have been issued by the Department between districts. This Statement also includes the Repayments made to at foot of unrepaid loans issued by the Board of Public Works on passing of the Purchase of Land and Congested Districts (Ireland)

COUNTIES.	Total Number of Loans Advanced to 31st March, 1913.	LOANS ADVANCED.			
		To 31st March, 1912.	During the year ended 31st March, 1913.	Total to 31st March, 1913.	Provisionary Notes given to security for Principal and Interest at 2½ per cent. per annum.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Armagh ..	44	4,137 10 2	812 5 8	4,949 15 9	5,365 16 4
Cavan ..	42	758 10 0	—	758 10 0	800 17 3
Co. Wick ..	165	2,408 5 6	304 12 0	2,712 17 6	2,811 6 6
Down ..	38	634 7 10	—	634 7 10	675 18 10
Donegal ..	47	6,284 15 0	2,122 0 0	10,406 15 0	11,568 10 7
Dublin ..	94	5,663 11 6	2,585 0 0	11,188 11 6	12,700 13 8
Galway ..	282	5,281 10 0	—	5,281 10 0	5,624 19 6
Kerry ..	13	285 10 0	—	285 10 0	284 13 0
Limerick ..	8	327 0 0	—	327 0 0	370 11 4
Londonderry ..	51	2,445 12 6	528 15 6	2,744 18 2	2,975 18 6
Louth ..	33	344 14 0	29 12 0	384 6 0	417 12 6
Mayo ..	185	1,392 19 6	—	1,392 19 6	1,497 5 11
Meath ..	2	32 10 0	—	32 10 0	23 12 6
Sligo ..	36	461 14 0	—	461 14 0	480 5 6
Waterford ..	54	952 15 0	73 10 0	1,026 5 0	1,093 2 6
Wexford ..	57	1,886 1 0	121 0 0	2,007 1 0	2,174 19 5
Wicklow ..	79	14,565 11 2	5,119 4 0	19,684 15 2	21,872 5 10
Total ..	1,734	52,626 19 8	11,566 4 4	64,192 4 4	70,283 6 10

NOTE.—Two sums of £100 each and another of £50 were received from borrowers in the year 1912.

the Sea and Inland Fisheries of Ireland.

53

No. 17—continued.

DISTRICTS.)

No. 3.

on Open Accounts, and the Amounts of Promissory Notes given as Security 1st April, 1900, and 31st March, 1913, to fishermen in non-congested the Department in respect of amounts outstanding on 31st March, 1900, the recommendation of the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries between the Act, 1891, and the 31st March, 1900.

Amount of Promissory Notes recoverable and outstanding (including recoverable amount) on the 31st March, 1900, in respect of Loans issued prior to that date.	Repayments to 31st March, 1913.	Outstanding Promissory Notes not arrived at maturity.	AMOUNT.		Improver- able
			No of Loans	Amount	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
199 8 0	2,588 11 8	2,835 12 8	12	150 14 5	—
227 11 10	955 8 0	64 13 4	—	—	8 8 0
1,374 18 6	3,662 5 0	982 19 1	13	41 9 11	—
192 11 3	834 19 8	34 8 10	—	—	—
506 11 0	5,023 15 8	5,687 10 10	9	123 7 2	3 2 6
1,479 18 8	6,279 2 10	6,296 2 1	28	638 7 5	—
1,268 7 1	7,753 4 7	36 2 9	1	6 11 3	235 8 0
406 4 0	660 19 7	3 19 8	—	—	8 17 9
235 2 30	545 38 8	50 5 0	1	9 10 6	—
305 14 11	2,047 19 5	1,168 8 2	8	68 5 9	—
48 16 7	420 7 10	26 2 5	—	—	—
305 5 1	1,773 12 0	—	—	—	—
—	19 15 8	3 37 0	—	—	—
92 10 8 ¹	581 16 2	—	—	—	—
36 5 9	892 0 6	247 8 8	—	—	—
148 3 3	1,580 13 6	748 4 9	6	74 4 5	—
542 13 10	7,646 1 10	14,810 10 5	34	706 8 5	—
5,176 19 11	47,018 7 6	33,310 19 8	102	1,944 11 4	273 16 3

ended 31st March, 1913, as deposits towards cost of fishing loans required by them. These shown in above statement.

g 3

APPENDIX

LIST OF LICENCES TO PLANT OYSTER BEDS *in force* at date of this Report

No. of Licence	Date of Licence	Person to whom Granted.	Alleged patent Owner or Lessee, or Agent.	Locality of Beds.
	CO. CORK.			
77	12th July, 1887.	John Smyth	John J. Smyth	Mellickon River.
140	27th Dec., 1878.	Standish D. O'Grady and Rev. E. H. Newman	Stiles H. O'Grady and Major W. W. Newman	Owenby River..
	CO. KERRY.			
6	24th Feb., 1881.	John Mahony	Robert M'Clure	Estuary of Kenmare River.
4	Do.	Rev. Denis Mahony ..	Robert M'Clure	Do.
60	30th Dec., 1880.	Richard Mahony ..	R. P. Columb	Kenmare Estuary
78	12th July, 1887.	Stephen E. Collins ..	Stephen E. Collins ..	River Shannon ..
84	11th Feb., 1883.	Charles Sanders	Charles F. Sanders ..	Do.
91	11th March, 1889	Richard J. Mahony ..	R. P. Columb	Kenmare Bay ..
*92	Do.	Sir John C. R. Columb	Do.	Do.
126	14th June, 1873	Robert M'Clure	W. H. M'Clure	Barrow Harbour
128	24th October, 1879	Charles Sanders	Charles F. Sanders ..	River Shannon..
162	17th Nov., 1882	Do.	Do.	Do.
163	3rd January, 1900	Samuel T. Heard	Samuel T. Heard	Kenmare Bay ..
	CO. CLARE			
179	26th June, 1862	The Barry Fishermen, Limited.	D. J. Mooney	Pouadough Bay
180	25th July, 1863.	James Hyatt	James Hyatt	Do.
	CO. GALWAY.			
18	21st August, 1866	William Foreman	Patrick Connolly	Ardfear Bay ..
19	3rd Feb., 1860.	Rev. R. H. Wall	Patrick Connolly	Winnin and Ardfear Bays.

* Transferred to present Grantee on 26th October, 1893.

the Sea and Inland Fisheries of Ireland.

55

No. 18.

and substance of Reports received in respect of year to 30th April, 1912.

No. of Licences.	Area of Beds.	Average area of Beds available.	SUBSTANCE OF REPORTS RECEIVED AS TO STATE OF BEDS
	A. R. F.	Acres.	
77	30 2 0	5	CO. CORKE. Contains but few oysters. Nothing done to bed, save cutting off sea-weed. Fall of spat not so much as in recent years, and not as by strike, &c. No oysters taken off.
135	{ A 39 1 2 B 35 2 15	{ 21 24	Bed is in a very good condition. 30,000 oysters from Truax laid down. About 4,000 taken off. There was a fall of spat. Impossible to collect spat, as bed is in the tow-way.
			CO. KERRY.
6	165 2 0	160	Bed has been protected and kept clean. Slight fall of spat. No oysters sold.
8	147 2 0	15-20	Bed not worked at present.
60	30 0 0	1	Bed not in good condition. Considerable growth of boring weed. 150 oysters from Truax laid down. No fall of spat observed. No oysters taken off.
78	212 0 0	-	No report received.
84	56 0 0	15-20	Bed worked and in good order. 8,512 oysters sold, value 150. 18,800 oysters from Fresh, Co. Kerry, laid down.
91	45 0 0	4	Bed in good and clean condition. 500 oysters from Truax laid down.
92	195 0 0		Bed in fairly clean condition. 400 oysters from Truax laid down. No oysters taken off.
125	94 1 26	10	Bed in good clean condition. 83,442 oysters sold, value about 1570. 118,025 oysters from South of England laid down.
158	237 0 23	-	Bed worked in connection with No. 84.
162	40 2 27	-	Bed not worked at present.
183	214 0 33	-	Oysters all died on old bed. 4,000 oysters from Truax were planted this year on fresh site, and seem so far to be doing well. No oysters taken off.
			CO. CLARE.
179	60 0 0	-	No report received.
180	2 0 0	-	Bed has been cleared, and is in fair condition. 8,000 oysters from local beds were laid down. About 10,000, value £20, were taken off for consumption. No fall of spat was observed.
			(1), GALWAY.
15	90 2 0	2	Bed in good condition. A good fall of spat. No oysters planted or taken off. Oysters have been kept suspended.
19	345 0 0	160	Bed in good condition. Fairly good fall of spat. No oysters planted or taken off.

c. 4

APPENDIX

LIST of LICENCES to Plant OYSTER BEDS in force at date of this Report

No. of Licence.	Date of Licence.	Persons to whom Granted.	Alleged present Owners or Lessee, or Agent.	Locality of Beds.
CO. GALWAY (continued).				
33	6th April, 1884.	Lord Walsingham ..	D. J. Rooney ..	Galway Bay ..
169	36th June, 1877	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.
37	31st Oct., 1884	John Kendal ..	Petrus Connolly ..	Ardfear and Man- nan Bays.
44	31st Dec., 1884..	P. Massey ..	G. Stannicus ..	Ballinacill and Barnsberg Bays
114	26th Dec., 1871.	Collo Hugh Thomson ..	A. J. D. Thomas ..	Killory Bay ..
"				
115	9th Feb., 1872 ..	W. and J. St. George ..	J. St. George ..	Galway Bay ..
120	9th June, 1892 ..	Thomas Nolan (jun.) ..	Thomas Nolan ..	Do.
171	9th Nov., 1893 ..	John MacSheehy ..	Peter Connolly ..	Ballinacill Har- bour.
181	4th June, 1894 ..	The Most Rev. John Healy, O.S.A., Roman Catholic Archbishop of Tuam.	The Most Rev. John Healy, O.S.A., Roman Catholic Archbishop of Tuam.	Streamstown Bay
CO. MAYO.				
8	17th Nov., 1882	John C. Garvey ..	F. C. Garvey ..	Clew Bay ..
141	28th Dec., 1876 ..	Francis Mulholland ..	Francis Mulholland ..	Do.
*172	6th May, 1896 ..	William Geary ..	Michael Kwan ..	Do. ..
174	29th Jan., 1897 ..	Colonel Wm. Arthur Gore Saunders-Knox-Gore.	Colonel Wm. Arthur Gore Saunders-Knox-Gore.	Killala Bay ..
175	24th Dec., 1896 ..	Brother Joseph Bourdick Tully.	Superior of Franciscan Monastery, Achill.	Achill Sound ..
177	10th May, 1899 ..	Charles B. S. Dickiss ..	E. Sweeney, ..	Achill Sound and Curran Sound.
CO. SLIGO.				
7	17th Nov., 1883	Thomas White ..	Cornough, Fuberna and Proctor Co., Ltd.	Ballinacore Bay ..

* Licence No. 126, dated 10th August, 1875, to John Kendal, cancelled, and No. 172 granted in lieu thereof.

the Sea and Inland Fisheries of Ireland.

37

No. 18—continued.

and substance of Reports received in respect of year to 30th April, 1912—con.

No. of Larvae.	Area of Beds.	Average area of Beds available.	SUBSTANCE OF REPORTS RECEIVED AS TO STATE OF BEDS.
	A. R. F.	Acres.	
			CO. GALWAY—(continued).
33	1,770 0 0	200	Stock on beds allowed to increase materially. Only two or three thousand oysters taken off. Full of spat perceived.
149	153 3 6	-	
37	236 0 0	10	Bed in good condition. No oysters taken off. A good fall of spat.
46	150 0 0	120	Bed in fairly good condition. No oysters taken from bed for sale. There was a fairly large fall of spat.
114	201 2 0	50	Bed in a very good and healthy state. A small quantity of oysters taken off for consumption. 5,000 Irish oysters laid down. Shells have been laid down for oysters to spat on, and are calculated to yield better results than tiles.
125	810 0 0	80	Bed in a good state, and has been cleaned. 30,000 oysters, value about £120, taken off. 60,000 oysters from Falmouth laid down. A good fall of spat.
170	532 3 3	-	Bed in good condition. A considerable amount of work done to bed. About 120,000 oysters were taken off and despatched to Dublin, 50,000 from local beds, 100,000 Falmouth and 2,000 Tralee oysters laid down. No fall of spat perceived.
171	280 3 0	-	Bed in good order and very clean. Some oysters taken off for spitting. There was a fall of spat. Tiles and chalk laid down for spat.
181	104 0 0	-	Bed has been cleaned, and is in good order. 14,000 young Clonbridge oysters laid down. About 2,500 oysters, value about £25, taken off for private consumption. Some spat has taken, but owing to tidal currents it is difficult to collect it.
			CO. MAYO.
5	108 3 38	4	No report received.
141	12 1 20	6	Bed in good condition, but little done to it during the year. Difficult to find a market. 2,000 oysters (from local beds) laid down, and about 2,000, value £7, taken off. Very little fall of spat, for which shells have been put down.
172	44 0 37	10	Bed in fair condition, and has been cleaned. 480 oysters from Clew Bay laid down. 500 oysters sold, realising £1 15s. No fall of spat.
174	275 0 0	-	Bed has been ruined by shifting sand, and it is not proposed to cultivate it until it has been ascertained whether this change in condition of bed is likely to be of a permanent character.
175	125 0 6	-	Bed in fair condition. About 200 oysters, value £3 5s., taken off for private consumption. Nothing done during the year.
177	317 2 20	-	No report received.
			CO. SLIGO.
7	131 1 26	10	Bed is in good order. A considerable portion of bed cleaned and prepared for oysters. 26,000 oysters from Galway and Clew Bay laid down. About 10,000 oysters taken off for consumption, realising £35. Slight fall of spat.

APPENDIX

LIST OF LICENCES TO PLANT OYSTER BEDS *in force* at date of this Report

N ^o . of Licence.	Date of Licence.	Persons to whom Granted.	Alleged present Owner or Lessee, or Agent.	Locality of Beds.
CO. SLIGO— (continued).				
48	12th April, 1865	Sir Robert Gore Booth, Bart.	Sir Joselyn Gore Booth, Bart.	Dunneville Bay .
59	1st Dec., 1865 ..	Richard J. Verschoyle .	W. H. F. Verschoyle ..	Bellinacore Bay .
66	19th June, 1867	Sir Robert Gore Booth, Bart.	Sir Joselyn Gore Booth, Bart.	Dunneville Bay .
85	12th March, 1868	Colonel Edward Cooper	Capt. Bryon R. Cooper ..	Bellinacore Bay .
101	12th March, 1870	R. J. Verschoyle ..	W. H. F. Verschoyle .	Bellinacore Bay .
102	22nd April, 1871	Agnes M. Nicholas .	Cornough Fisheries and Produce Company, Ltd.	Sligo Bay ..
121	26th Feb., 1873 .	R. J. Verschoyle ..	W. H. F. Verschoyle ..	Bellinacore Bay .
135	27th Jan., 1875 .	St. Gen. Louis Martin .	E. Fraser	Sligo Estuary or Bay.
163	14th June, 1884	Percy Harding Ross ..	Cornough Fisheries and Produce Company, Ltd.	Bellinacore Bay .
166	22nd Dec., 1891	Alex. Joseph Oribston...	Alex. Joseph Oribston ..	Do.
176	25th August, 1895	Catherine Phibbs ..	Owen Phibbs	Do.
CO. DUBLIN.				
110	27th July, 1871.	F. Mansfield	The Estn. of late E. C. Mansfield.	Lough Swilly ..
133	12th Oct., 1874 .	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..
CO. LOUTH				
67	1st Dec., 1865 ..	John Oliver Woodhouse	Mason and Co.	Carlingford Lough
68	4th June, 1866 .	Do. .	Do. ..	Do. .

No. 18—continued.

and substance of Reports received in respect of year to 30th April, 1913—con.

No. of Lodges.	Area of Beds	Average area of Beds available.	SUBSTANCE OF REPORTS RECEIVED AS TO STATE OF BEDS.	
A. B. F.	Acres.	CO. SLIGO—(continued).		
49	148 2 0	49	Bed mostly covered by drifting sand, but part still in fair condition. Nothing done to bed during year.	
59	54 0 0	29	Same as report for Bed No. 101.	
65	87 0 0	19	Bed in fair state, but sand is coming in on parts of it. A few dozen oysters taken off for private consumption. No fall of spat perceived. 10,300 oysters from Galway laid down.	
86	190 0 0	10	Bed in good condition. 2,200 American oysters laid down. 1,500 oysters, value £5 18s., taken off. No fall of spat.	
101	13 2 0	2	Nothing done to bed pending sale.	
102	52 2 10	25	Bed in good and clean condition. 40,000 oysters taken off for consumption, realising about £169. 144,000 oysters laid down. No fall of spat perceived. Bed cleaned and prepared for fattening oysters.	
121	114 0 20	9	Same as report for Bed No. 101.	
125	77 1 33	36	Bed in a very healthy state, and fairly well-stocked. About 10,000 oysters, sold for consumption. About 10,000 from Belmullet and Galway have been planted. Usual fall of spat.	
163	130 2 21½	14	Bed kept clean and in perfect condition. 330,000 oysters from Falmouth, Whitstable, Faversham, Clew Bay, and Galway, laid down. 210,000 oysters taken off, realising £735. Slight fall of spat.	
169	100 3 30	-	No report received.	
176	81 1 2	-	Bed in a good state. 4,800 oysters from Clew Bay have been laid. Moderate fall of spat, which could not be collected.	
CO. DONEGAL.				
119	25 1 0	10	Nothing done to beds during past year.	
123	12 2 0			
CO. LOUTH.				
57	54 0 0	20	These two beds are worked together. 2,400 barrels of American oysters have been used for re-stocking beds. 1,661,300 oysters, valued at £2,520 10s. 6d., taken off for consumption. No fall of spat perceived.	
65	56 0 0			

APPENDIX

LIST of LICENSES to PLANT MUSSEL BEDS in force at date of this Report

No. of License.	Date of License.	Persons to whom Granted.	Alleged present Owner or Lessee, or Agent.	Locality of Beds.
CO. MEATH.				
2	3rd Jan., 1906 ..	John King ..	John King ..	Brest Nanny ..
3	22nd August, 1907 ..	James J. King ..	James J. King ..	Do ..
4	16th Nov., 1909 ..	John King ..	John King ..	Do. ..

APPENDIX

LIST of LICENSES to PLANT PERIWINKLE BEDS in force at date of this Report

No. of License.	Date of License.	Persons to whom Granted.	Alleged present Owner or Lessee, or Agent.	Locality of Beds.
CO. KERRY.				
2	3rd January, 1906	Samuel T. Heald ..	Samuel T. Heald ..	Kennedy Bay ..

APPENDIX

- SCHEDULE of LICENSE DUTIES payable in each District on Engines

District.	1.		2.		3.		4.		5.		6.		7.		8.		9.	
	Horsepower.		Cows.		Sheep.		Deer.		Deer.		Tons of Pollen.		Deer.		Pole.		Bag.	
	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.
1. Dublin ..	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2. Wicklow ..	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3. Waterford ..	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4. Limerick ..	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5. Cork ..	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6. Midlough ..	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7. Bantry ..	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8. Kesh ..	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9. Kesh ..	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10. Kesh ..	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11. Kesh ..	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12. Kesh ..	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13. Kesh ..	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14. Kesh ..	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15. Kesh ..	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16. Kesh ..	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17. Kesh ..	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18. Kesh ..	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19. Kesh ..	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20. Kesh ..	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21. Kesh ..	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22. Kesh ..	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23. Kesh ..	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24. Kesh ..	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25. Kesh ..	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26. Kesh ..	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27. Kesh ..	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28. Kesh ..	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29. Kesh ..	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30. Kesh ..	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

the Sea and Inland Fisheries of Ireland.

61

No. 19.

and substance of Reports received in respect of year to 31st December, 1912.

No. of Lacuna.	Area of Beds.	SUBSTANCE OF REPORTS RECEIVED AS TO STATE OF BEDS.
	A. B. F.	CO. MEATH.
2	11 2 0	Bed fairly well stocked. Five tons of mussels laid down. About 5 tons, value £17 10s. 6d., sold for consumption.
3	4 1 30	Bed badly stocked. One ton of young mussels laid down. Half ton, value £2, taken off. A slight fall of spat.
4	1 1 3	Bed in good condition, and well stocked. Five and a half tons of young mussels planted, which are doing well. One ton of mussels, value £3 6s., sold for consumption. There was a good fall of spat.

No. 20.

and substance of Reports received in respect of year to 31st December, 1912.

No. of Lacuna.	Area of Beds.	SUBSTANCE OF REPORTS RECEIVED AS TO STATE OF BEDS.
	A. B. F.	CO. KERRY.
2	214 0 35	Bed is fully stocked. No pen shells laid down.

No. 21.

used for Fishing for Salmon, &c., at date of this Report.

10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
Fly Nets.	Stake Nets.	Head Worm.	Box, Crab, &c.	Gulp, Eys, &c.	Sweep- ers.	Cogbills.	Loop Nets.	Long Lines for White Trout.	Eel Trap.
x a. d.	x a. d.	x a. d.	x a. d.	x a. d.	x a. d.	x a. d.	x a. d.	x a. d.	x a. d.
				1 0 0					
				0 10 0		1 0 0			
				1 0 0					
				1 0 0					
				1 0 0					
				0 10 0					
				0 10 0					
				0 10 0	3 0 0	1 10 0			
				0 10 0					
				0 10 0					
				1 0 0					
30 0 0	30 0 0	0 0 0	10 0 0	1 0 0		1 0 0			7 10 0
				1 0 0		1 0 0			
				1 0 0					
				1 0 0					
				1 0 0					
				1 0 0					
				1 0 0					
				1 0 0		1 0 0			
				0 10 0		1 0 0	0 10 0	1 0 0	
				1 0 0					
				1 0 0		3 0 0			
				1 0 0		0 10 0			
				1 0 0		1 0 0	0 10 0		
				1 0 0		1 0 0			

APPENDIX

SCHEDULE of LICENCE DUTIES, &c., received by the

District.	Number and Description of Licences sold													
	1 Salmon Rods.	2 Cross Lines.	3 Ring Nets.	4 Drift Sods.	5 Drift Nets.	6 Trammel Sods for Pollen.	7 Pole Nets.	8 Bag Nets.	9 1½ Nets.	10 Stail Nets.	11 Blind Worms.	12 Box Grids, &c.	13 G.T.V. &c., &c.	14 Stomachs.
1 Dublin.	90	-	-	20	7	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 Wexford.	124	1	-	80	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 Waterford.	366	-	176	34	82	-	1	-	4	-	3	23	-	-
4 Limerick.	221	1	29	14	90	-	1	-	3	-	1	-	-	-
5 Cork.	299	-	-	55	14	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Do (Bandon).	96	1	-	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 Skibbereen.	22	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 Rentry.	6	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8 Kenmare.	25	-	-	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 Killarney.	501	-	-	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 Waterville.	173	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
11 Limerick.	735	11	22	63	83	-	7	-	37	-	13	100	-	-
12 Galway.	524	-	-	11	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	25	-	-
13 Carrigrohane.	163	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
14 Belliniskill.	90	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 Ballyvaughan.	79	-	-	13	12	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16 Ballinacorney.	81	-	-	19	13	-	5	-	-	7	21	-	-	-
17 Sligo.	38	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
18 Ballinacorney.	131	7	-	27	18	-	4	-	1	5	31	-	-	-
19 Letterkenny.	221	-	-	15	264	-	1	-	-	2	5	-	23	2
20 Londonderry.	472	-	-	20	127	-	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
21 Coleraine.	189	-	-	13	14	64	1	-	-	4	-	62	100	-
22 Ballyvaughan.	55	-	-	9	17	-	13	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
23 Drogheda.	81	2	2	106	-	-	-	-	-	4	31	-	-	-
24 Dundalk.	45	-	-	31	-	-	2	1	-	1	19	-	-	-
Total, 1912.	3,090	25	220	747	717	66	22	32	45	1	45	360	65	23
Total, 1911.	3,320	25	219	681	719	81	19	34	45	1	45	324	4	23

The estimate of the average number of

1 Salmon Rods.	1 man.	6 Trammel Nets.	2 men.
2 Cross Lines.	2 men.	7 Pole Nets.	3 do.
3 Ring Nets.	5 do.	8 Bag Nets.	4 do.
4 Drift Sods.	6 do.	9 Fly Nets.	4 do.
5 Drift Nets.	5 do.	10 Stake Nets.	4 do.

* Includes 3 licences issued free and 30 issued at half price.

† Includes 120 cases of licences which had not been lodged by Distributor at the closing of the last accounts.

the Sea and Inland Fisheries of Ireland.

63

No. 22.

BOARDS OF CONSERVATORS for the Year 1912.

Amount of Licence Duty.	Percentage of Poor Law Valuation.	Amount received for Fines, Sale of Spoiled Fish, Interest on Bank Account, &c.	Amount of Subscriptions received.	Total Amount received.	Average No. of persons employed.	District.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
179 0 0	2 30 0	19 19 0	27 13 0	329 3 0	251	1. Dublin.
200 0 0	17 3 0	11 6 7	—	428 9 7	666	2. Wexford.
1,609 0 0	22 4 6	76 7 7	180 0 0	1,530 12 1	1,646	3. Waterford.
691 0 0	228 7 0	50 11 3	181 14 0	1,344 12 2	888	4. Lismore.
175 0 0	24 0 0	34 2 10	477 16 0	687 2 10	621	5. Cork.
187 0 0	5 2 4	17 15 4	55 1 4	266 4 0	296	Do. (Bandon).
85 0 0	—	6 18 2	36 0 0	61 18 2	70	6. Rathfriland.
27 0 0	—	6 7 6	—	37 7 6	47	6. Bantry.
53 0 0	2 16 0	—	180 0 0	458 10 0	62	6. Keshmone.
366 0 0	30 2 0	30 12 2	276 3 0	504 18 2	531	7. Killybegs.
208 0 0	—	—	83 4 0	291 4 0	254	7. Waterville.
2,271 15 0	148 2 4	988 16 7	683 12 8	3,283 2 9	1,818	8. Limerick.
223 12 0	19 10 0	33 5 4	235 8 0	531 3 4	220	9. Galway.
167 4 0	67 4 0	2 3 0	—	236 7 0	171	9. Connemara.
129 0 0	2 0 0	7 15 4	42 0 0	171 15 0	160	10. Ballynakill.
187 0 0	12 5 0	6 13 4	10 0 0	215 18 4	245	10. Buncrana.
462 0 0	6 12 0	12 6 8	380 0 0	720 18 8	486	11. Ballina.
93 0 0	31 15 0	6 6 8	297 7 4	422 9 2	228	12. Sligo.
379 0 0	—	5 19 11	385 18 0	415 18 5	427	13. Ballyshannon.
986 10 0	45 10 0	32 15 2	—	1,013 15 2	1,296	14. Letterkenny.
1,993 0 0	92 0 0	28 19 4	—	1,313 19 4	1,570	15. Londonderry.
726 0 0	54 3 0	29 14 1	180 0 0	949 17 1	715	16. Coleraine.
285 18 0	5 0 0	8 19 0	—	274 9 0	257	16. Ballycastle.
491 0 0	19 7 0	16 11 8	55 5 0	622 3 8	721	17. Drogheda.
177 0 0	11 20 0	13 13 2	—	189 3 2	280	17. Dundalk.
11,429 0	645 14 0	649 18 2	3,366 6 2	15,291 3 4	16,142	Total, 1912.
10,912 0 0	635 18 1	704 6 6	3,275 4 2	15,287 8 9	15,694	Total, 1911.

men employed were made up as follows:—

11. Head Work, 1 man.	16. Loop or Frame Nets, 1 man.
12. Sea, Crub, &c. (every 51, 2 men.	17. Draft Nets for Pollen, 2 men.
13. Gap Eye, &c. 2 do.	18. Long Lines, 3 do.
14. Sweepers, 4 do.	19. Set Traps, 3 do.
15. Coghills, 1 man.	

APPENDIX No. 23.

TABLE showing the Total Amount received in the various Fishery Districts from the sale of Licences between the years 1863 and 1912, inclusive.

Year	Amount received for Licence Duty.			Year.	Amount received for Licence Duty.			Year	Amount received for Licence Duty.		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1863.	-	-	-	1881.	-	-	-	1897.	10,525	0	0
1864.	-	-	-	1882.	-	-	-	1898.	10,421	0	0*
1865.	-	-	-	1883.	-	-	-	1899.	9,821	15	0†
1866.	-	-	-	1884.	-	-	-	1900.	9,221	15	0
1867.	-	-	-	1885.	-	-	-	1901.	9,210	10	0
1868.	-	-	-	1886.	-	-	-	1902.	9,275	0	0
1869.	-	-	-	1887.	-	-	-	1903.	9,795	15	0
1870.	-	-	-	1888.	-	-	-	1904.	10,300	0	0
1871.	-	-	-	1889.	-	-	-	1905.	10,863	5	0
1872.	-	-	-	1890.	-	-	-	1906.	11,042	10	0
1873.	-	-	-	1891.	-	-	-	1907.	10,687	15	0
1874.	-	-	-	1892.	-	-	-	1908.	10,276	5	0
1875.	-	-	-	1893.	-	-	-	1909.	10,227	0	0
1876.	-	-	-	1894.	-	-	-	1910.	11,049	10	0
1877.	-	-	-	1895.	-	-	-	1911.	10,141	0	0
1878.	-	-	-	1896.	-	-	-	1912.	11,429	5	0
1879.	-	-	-	Unaccounted for in 1896.	18	0	0				
1880.	-	-	-								

* Includes 22 Real Licences issued in 1897, and not paid for until 1898.

† Includes 1 Salmon Rod, 2 Ang. Rods, and 7 Real Licences issued in 1898, and not paid for until 1899.

APPENDIX No. 24.

ABSTRACTS OF ACCOUNTS RECEIVED FROM THE
DIFFERENT DISTRICTS FOR THE YEAR 1912.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—	—	—	204	9	9
96 Salmon Rod Licences,	96	0	0			
20 Draft Net	60	0	0			
7 Drift Net	21	0	0			
1 Pole Net	2	0	0			
Total Licence Duty,	—	—	—	179	0	0
Fines received,	—	—	—	19	19	0
Rates on Valuations of Fisheries,	—	—	—	2	10	0
Subscriptions (including £12 17s. from Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction.)	—	—	—	27	13	0
Total,	—	—	—	£433	11	9

The Expenditure was as follows:—

Water Bailiffs,	122	15	0			
Expenses of Prosecutions,	5	15	1			
Postage,	4	13	11			
Printing and Stationery,	13	6	8			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	60	17	3			
Salaries,	12	0	0			
Proportion of Penalties to Prosecutors,	6	19	6			
Total,	—	—	—	226	7	5
Balance in Bank,	—	—	—	207	4	4
				£433	11	9

WEXFORD DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—	—	—	477	8	3
124 Salmon Rod Licences,	124	0	0			
1 Cross Line	2	0	0			
89 Draft Net	267	0	0			
2 Pole Net	4	0	0			
Total Licence Duty,	—	—	—	397	0	0
Fines received,	—	—	—	6	8	0
Rates on Valuations of Fisheries,	—	—	—	17	3	0
Interest on Bank Account,	—	—	—	7	18	7
Total,	—	—	—	£903	17	10

B

APPENDIX No. 24.—*continued.*

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	394	5	11			
Prosecutions,	41	16	3			
Postage,	2	15	11			
Printing and Stationery,	14	12	2			
Travelling and Miscellaneous, . .	28	5	11			
Total,	—			481	16	2
Balance, $\begin{cases} \text{In Bank,} \\ \text{In hands of Clerk,} \end{cases}$	412	3	8	424	1	8
	11	18	0	£905	17	10

WATERFORD DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—			1,181	9	2
266 Salmon Rod Licences,	266	0	0			
176 Sump Net "	264	0	0			
34 Draft Net "	102	0	0			
82 Drift Net "	246	0	0			
1 Bag Net "	10	0	0			
4 Stake Net "	120	0	0			
3 Box or Crib "	30	0	0			
21 Gaps or Rytes, for taking Eels, Licences,	21	0	0			
Total Licence Duty,	—			1,059	0	0
Fines received,	—			62	2	8
Costs "	—			3	14	0
Rates on Valuations of Fisheries, . .	—			52	4	6
Refund in respect of a Payment included under Miscellaneous Expenses,	—			5	4	0
Subscription received from Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction,	—			150	0	0
Moisty of Reward paid by Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland for 6 seals killed,	—			3	0	0
Produce of Sales of forfeited Engines, . .	—			2	6	11
Total,	—			£2,519	1	3

The Expenditure was as follows:—

Water Bailiffs,	907	11	4
Prosecutions,	35	16	3
Postage,	8	15	8
Printing and Stationery,	20	13	6
Miscellaneous Expenses,	25	14	0
Travelling,	39	0	10
Salaries,	150	0	0
Insurance of Employees,	8	8	1

APPENDIX NO. 24—continued.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
The Expenditure was as follows:—						
Water Bailiffs,	554	4	6			
Prosecutions,	120	8	6			
Postage,	8	13	3			
Printing and Stationery,	8	19	5			
Travelling and Miscellaneous Ex-						
penses,	65	14	5			
Salaries,	120	0	0			
Commission on Sale of Licences, .	34	15	0			
Proportion of Penalties to Prose-						
cutors and Special Rewards to						
R. I. Constabulary,	28	13	10			
Rewards for killing Seals, Otters,						
Pike, Cranes and Cormorants, .	20	4	0			
Rates, Rent of Boathouse, Bailiffs'						
Cottages and Hatcheries, . . .	49	13	5			
Expenses of Banteer and Mallow						
Hatchery,	80	8	4			
Fuel and Light for Rockmills						
Hatchery,	1	2	0			
Paid for New Boats,	22	0	0			
Launch Expenses for Years 1911						
and 1912,	64	9	9			
Total,	—			1,179	5	5
Balance—In Bank,	486	9	10			
In hands of Licence						
Distributors,	42	0	0			
In hands of Clerk,	17	12	5			
				546	2	3
				£1,725	7	8

CORK DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year, . . .	—			198	8	1
199 Salmon Rod Licences,	199	0	0			
58 Draft Net "	174	0	0			
14 Drift Net "	42	0	0			
1 Bag Net "	10	0	0			
Total Licence Duty,	—			425	0	0
Fines received,	—			13	0	8
Produce of Sales of Forfeited						
Engines,	—			0	1	0
Rates on Valuations of Fisheries,				30	9	0
Subscriptions (including £350						
from Department of Agri-						
culture and Technical In-						
struction),	—			477	10	0

the Sea and Inland Fisheries of Ireland.

69

APPENDIX No. 24—continued.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Interest on Bank Account	—	—	—	2	1	6	
Amount due by Mr. Futter, last account,	—	—	—	1	11	8	
Refund of Amounts overdrawn,	—	—	—	17	9	0	
				<hr/>			
Balance due to Mr. Futter,	—	—	—	1,165	10	11	
					0	13	10
				<hr/>			
Total,	—	—	—	£1,166	4	9	

The Expenditure was as follows:—

Water Bailiffs,	360	3	11			
Expenses of Prosecutions,	101	7	6			
Postage,	5	7	0			
Travelling and Miscellaneous Expenses,	255	18	9			
Salaries and Commissions,	138	13	1			
Proportion of Penalties to Prosecutors,	8	14	4			
Balance of cost of New Engine,	50	0	0			
Cost of New Yawl,	13	0	0			
	<hr/>					
Total,	—	—	—	923	4	7
Balance { In Bank,	219	12	4			
{ Less outstanding Cheques,	4	17	8			
	<hr/>			214	14	8
Cash in hands of Agent,	—	—	—	13	0	0
" late Secretary,	—	—	—	15	0	0
Amount omitted by Mr. Futter, last Account,	—	—	—	1	17	0
Amount omitted by Mr. Futter, present Account,	—	—	—	0	8	6
				<hr/>		
Total,	—	—	—	£1,166	4	9

CORK DISTRICT (Bandon Division.)

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—	—	—	156	14	1
96 Salmon Rod Licences,	96	0	0			
1 Cross Line "	2	0	0			
33 Draft Net "	99	0	0			
Total Licence Duty,	—	—	—	197	0	0
Fines received (including costs £2),	—	—	—	15	5	0
Rates on Valuations of Fisheries,	—	—	—	5	8	0
Subscriptions received (including £50 from Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction),	—	—	—	75	1	6
To produce of Sale of Old Boat,	—	—	—	2	10	0
				<hr/>		
Total,	—	—	—	£453	18	7

H 3

APPENDIX NO. 24—continued.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
The Expenditure was as follows:—						
Water Bailiffs,	166	0	0			
Expenses of Prosecutions,	14	8	6			
Postage and Stationery,	1	0	0			
Printing and Advertising,	1	4	6			
Travelling and Miscellaneous Expenses,	11	15	9			
Salaries,	60	0	0			
Proportion of Penalties to Prosecutors (including £3 9s. 6d. paid to R. I. Constabulary Reward Fund),	7	17	10			
Commission on sale of Licences,	9	17	0			
Insurance of Bailiffs,	3	0	0			
Boat and Field Glass,	6	8	6			
Total,				281	12	1
Balance in Bank,	170	17	0			
In hands of Clerk,	1	9	6			
				173	6	6
				£453	18	7

SKIBBEREEN DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—			49	2	9
22 Salmon Rod Licences,	22	0	0			
8 Draft Net „	24	0	0			
Total Licence Duty,	—			46	0	0
Fines received,	—			0	6	8
Subscription received from Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction,	—			35	0	0
Interest on Bank Account,	—			0	11	6
Total,	—			£131	0	11
The Expenditure was as follows:—						
Water Bailiffs,	57	2	0			
Expenses of Prosecutions,	1	2	0			
Postage,	0	6	6			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	14	14	11			
Printing and Stationery,	0	1	0			
Salaries,	10	0	0			
Commission on sale of licences,	2	6	0			
Proportion of Penalties to Prosecutors,	0	6	8			
Total,	—			85	19	1
Balance, { In Bank,	44	4	1			
{ In Clerk's Hands,	0	17	9			
				45	1	10
				131	0	11

the Sea and Inland Fisheries of Ireland.

71

APPENDIX NO. 24—continued.

BANTRY DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—	—	—	25	12	8
6 Salmon Rod Licences, . . .	6	0	0			
6 Draft Net „ . . .	18	0	0			
1 Drift Net „ . . .	3	0	0			
Total Licence Duty, . . .	—	—	—	27	0	0
Interest,	—	—	—	0	7	6
Total,	—	—	—	£53	0	2

The Expenditure was as follows:—

Water Bailiffs,	10	6	0			
Travelling and Miscellaneous, . . .	1	10	0			
Postage,	0	7	0			
Printing and Stationery,	0	8	6			
Salaries,	9	0	0			
Commission on Sale of Licences, . . .	1	7	0			
Total,	—	—	—	22	18	6
Balance in Bank,	30	1	8			
	—	—	—	30	1	8
				£53	0	2

KESHARE DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—	—	—	53	19	10
28 Salmon Rod Licences,	28	0	0			
5 Draft Net „	15	0	0			
1 Bag Net „	10	0	0			
Total Licence Duty,	—	—	—	53	0	0
Subscriptions (including £80 from the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction),	—	—	—	100	0	0
Rates on Valuations of Fisheries, . . .	—	—	—	2	10	0
Total,	—	—	—	£208	9	10

The Expenditure was as follows:—

Water Bailiffs,	140	19	6
Prosecutions,	5	4	4
Postage,	0	7	0
Printing and Stationery,	3	13	11
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	4	11	10
Salaries,	18	0	0

n 4

APPENDIX No. 24—continued.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Proportion of Penalties to Prosecutors,	2	12	10			
Total,	—			175	9	5
Balance in Bank,	33	0	5			
				33	0	5
				£208	9	10

WATERTVILLE DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—			148	17	0
173 Salmon Red Licences,	173	0	0			
5 Draft Net "	15	0	0			
2 Box or Crib "	20	0	0			
Total Licence Duty,	—			208	0	0
Subscriptions (including £50 from the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction),	—			85	0	0
Total,	—			£439	17	0

The Expenditure was as follows:

Water Bailiffs,	135	5	0			
Prosecutions,	3	1	1			
Printing and Stationery,	1	2	7			
Travelling and Miscellaneous Expenses	37	7	11			
Salaries,	65	0	0			
Refund of Amount overlodged by Clerk,	0	2	6			
Commission on Sale of Licences,	14	0	0			
Interest on Overdraft,	0	15	0			
Total,	—			346	14	1
Balance,	—			193	2	11
				£439	17	0

*KILLARNEY DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year :—						
In Bank,	297	3	1	—		
Unexpended by " B " Division,	109	15	7†	—		
" " " C " Division,	106	18	6	—		
				513	17	2

† Includes an outstanding cheque for £1 10s. 0d.

* It appears that separate accounts are kept for the A, B and C Electoral Divisions of the District. This abstract of account shows the expenditure in all Divisions and the balance on hands in each at the opening and closing account. The abstracts in previous years only showed the balance on hands in the A Division, as the money allocated to the other Divisions was, when paid over, regarded as payments from the general funds of the Conservators, and was so shown in the abstracts. Its distribution, however, by the Conservators of the Electoral Divisions B and C left balances in hands of these Conservators at the end of each financial year, which balances were not shown in the abstract of accounts furnished to Department. The following will show the distribution and balances referred to :—

the Sea and Inland Fisheries of Ireland.

73

STATEMENT OF ANNUAL ACCOUNTS.—B. DIVISION.

Year.	Amount handed over to Electoral Division.	Total Expenditure out of amount handed over.			Balance at end of year.
		Waterkeeping.	Salaries.	Other.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1906-10	191 15 6	74 17 2	25 0 0	17 10 8	74 7 8
1910-11	233 6 6	85 8 0	30 0 0	9 12 11	108 5 7
1911-12	211 3 3	105 7 6	30 0 0	17 17 1	57 18 8

NOTE.—The balances from previous years are included in the amount handed over. In 1910-11 there was a cheque value £1 10s. outstanding.

STATEMENT OF ANNUAL ACCOUNTS.—C. DIVISION.

Year.	Amount handed over to Electoral Division.	Total Expenditure out of amount handed over.			Balance at end of year.
		Waterkeeping.	Salaries.	Other.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1901-2	164 15 6	119 7 0	—	27 0 8	27 8 10
1902-3	109 13 10	78 0 5	—	14 14 10	16 18 6
1903-4	160 0 0	118 10 9	—	16 0 7	25 9 5
1904-5	185 9 5	164 0 11	5 0 0	2 4 3	14 4 3
1905-6	150 4 3	143 5 10	8 0 0	3 7 2	7 11 3
1906-7	199 11 3	166 8 7	5 0 0	12 17 3	15 5 5
1907-8	155 15 5	129 6 0	10 0 0	7 13 3	8 16 2
1908-9	269 0 2	170 0 0	10 0 0	3 10 0	25 10 2
1909-10	285 10 2	158 3 4	10 0 0	26 19 4	90 16 6
1910-11	279 16 10	137 6 5	15 0 0	20 11 11	106 18 6
1911-12	319 4 6	187 3 6	15 0 0	38 16 8	78 4 4

NOTE.—The balances from previous years are included in the amount handed over.

APPENDIX No. 24—continued.

	£	s	d.	£	s	d.
201 Salmon Rod Licences, . . .	201	0	0			
55 Draft Net " . . .	165	0	0			
Total Licence Duty, . . .	—			366	0	0
Fines received, . . .	—			29	12	2
Sales of Forfeited Engines, . . .	—			1	0	0
Rates on Valuations of Fisheries, Subscriptions (including £174 from the Department of Agri- culture and Technical In- struction), . . .	—			30	3	0
	—			275	3	0
Total, . . .	—			£1,215	15	4

The Expenditure was as follows.—

Water Bailiffs, . . .	392	0	0			
Prosecutions, . . .	45	12	11			
Printing and Stationery, . . .	8	14	2			
Travelling Expenses, . . .	36	7	3			
Miscellaneous Expenses, . . .	20	13	3			
Salaries, . . .	187	0	0			
Commission on Sale of Licences, .	20	18	0			
Proportion of Penalties to Prosecutors, . . .	3	10	0			
Total, . . .	—			714	15	
Balance in Bank: A Division, . .	364	16	9			
" B " . . .	57	18	8			
" C " . . .	78	4	4			
	—			500	19	
				£1,215	15	4

LIMERICK DISTRICT.

	£	s	d.	£	s	d.
Balance from previous year, . . .	—			2,418	12	0
365 Salmon Rod Licences, . . .	365	0	0			
11 Cross Line " . . .	13	15	0			
22 Snap Net " . . .	33	0	0			
63 Draft Net " . . .	189	0	0			
82 Drift Net " . . .	246	0	0			
Pole Net " . . .	14	0	0			
37 Stake Weir " . . .	1,110	0	0			
11 Box or Crib " . . .	110	0	0			
191 Gaps, for taking Eel, Licences, .	191	0	0			
Total Licence Duty, . . .	—			2,271	15	0

the Sea and Inland Fisheries of Ireland.

75

APPENDIX No. 24—continued

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Fines received,	—			120	4	10
Sales of forfeited Engines,	—			1	3	0
Rates on Valuations of Fisheries,	—			118	3	6
Subscriptions (including £549 13s. 6d. from the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction),	—			686	13	8
Interest on Bank Account,	—			46	10	9
Insurance Company's Compensation,	—			40	18	0
Total,	—			£5,704	0	9

The Expenditure was as follows:—

Water Bailiffs,	1,975	15	3			
Expenses of Prosecutions,	137	17	8			
Postage,	28	6	9			
Printing and Stationery,	22	13	2			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	475	16	2			
Salaries,	205	16	0			
Proportion of Penalties to Prosecu- tors,	37	14	0			
Total,	—			2,883	19	0
Balance, { In Bank,	2,544	9	2			
{ In hands of Clerk,	275	13	7			
				2,820	1	9
				£5,704	0	9

GALWAY DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—			67	8	7
134 Salmon Rod Licences,	134	0	0			
11 Draft Net „	33	0	0			
1 Drift Net „	3	0	0			
5 Box or Crib „	50	0	0			
35 Gaps, Eyes or Basket Licences,	35	0	0			
1 Eel Trap,	7	10	0			
Total Licence Duty,	—			262	10	0
Subscriptions (including grants from the Department of Agri- culture and Technical Instruc- tion of £50 for general pur- poses of District, and £50 towards cost of stanching swallow holes in Clare-Galway River,	—			225	0	0

APPENDIX No. 24—continued.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Rates on Valuations of Fisheries,	—	—	—	10	10	0
Fines received,	—	—	—	5	3	8
Produce of Sales of Forfeited Engines,	—	—	—	2	1	8
Refunds by	On account of Oughtwood					
Mr. Hallett,	Inspector's Salary,					
	Half cost of new sea boat,					
	18	0	0			
	8	0	0			
				26	0	0
Total,	—			598	13	11

The Expenditure was as follows:—

Water Bailiffs,	327	3	4
Expenses of Prosecutions,	1	7	8
Postage,	3	1	9½
Printing and Stationery,	7	6	11
Travelling and Miscellaneous (including £56 lodged to credit of Clare-Galway River Swallow Hole Account,	158	14	9
Proportion of penalties to Prosecutors,	2	8	8
Salaries,	20	0	0
Total,	—	—	520 3 14
Balance in Bank,	—	—	78 10 9½
			£598 13 11

CONNEMARA DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—	—	—	*155	1	8½
168 Salmon Rod Licences,	163	0	0			
4 Gaps or Eyes or Basket Licences,	4	0	0			
Total Licence Duty,	—	—	—	167	0	0
Rates on Valuations of Fisheries,	—	—	—	67	4	0
Fines received,	—	—	—	2	3	0
Total,	—	—	—	£391	8	8½

The Expenditure was as follows:—

Water Bailiffs,	179	10	0
Postage,	1	12	11½
Printing and Stationery,	2	18	11
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	21	11	1½
Salaries,	25	0	0

* This balance is £4 in excess of the amount shown as in hands at close of previous account. This £4 was in hands of clerk at close of previous account, but was included in the disbursements in that account.

† This includes £6 paid as rebate on assessments and £2 refunded for licences unsold.

the Sea and Inland Fisheries of Ireland.

77

APPENDIX NO. 24—continued.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Commission on Sale of Licences,	7	19	0			
Expenses of Prosecutions, . . .	7	19	10			
Total,	—			246	11	9½
Balance, { In Bank,	143	4	9			
{ In Clerk's hands,	1	12	2			
	—			144	16	11
				£391	8	8½

BALLYNAKILL DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—			158	8	8
90 Salmon Rod Licences, . . .	90	0	0			
10 Draft Net "	30	0	0			
Total Licence Duty,	—			120	0	0
Subscriptions,	—			41	0	0
Refund,	—			1	0	0
Fines received,	—			7	15	0
Rates on Valuation of Fisheries,	—			2	0	0
Total,	—			£330	3	8

The Expenditure was as follows:—

Water Bailiffs,	149	0	0
Expenses of Prosecutions, . . .	13	2	2
Postage,	0	19	1
Travelling and Miscellaneous, . .	1	15	9
Printing and Stationery, . . .	0	19	5
Salaries,	23	0	0
Commission,	7	15	0
	<hr/>		
Total,	—	196	11 5
Balance in Bank,	—	133	12 3
		<hr/>	
		£330	3 8

BANGOR DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—			274	14	3
79 Salmon Rod Licences, . . .	79	0	0			
15 Draft Net "	45	0	0			
11 Drift Net "	33	0	0			
4 Bag Net "	40	0	0			
Total Licence Duty,	—			197	0	0

APPENDIX No. 24—continued.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Rates on Valuations of Fisheries,	—			13	5	0
Grant from Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction,	—			50	0	0
Fines received,	—			0	13	4
Total,	—			£534	13	7

The Expenditure was as follows:—

Water Bailiffs,	193	18	4
Postage,	1	0	0
Printing and Stationery,	1	13	0
Commission on Sale of Licences,	3	0	0
Travelling and Miscellaneous Expenses,	3	6	8
Salaries,	50	0	0
Premium on Bailiff's Insurance,	6	6	10
Office Rent,	1	0	0
	<hr/>		
Total,	—	240	4 10
Balance, { In Bank,	264	13	1
{ In Hands of Clerk,	29	14	8
	<hr/>		
		294	7 9
		<hr/>	
		£534	12 7

BALLINA DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—			258	5	7
81 Salmon Rod Licences,	81	0	0			
40 Drift Net "	120	0	0			
40 Drift Net Licences,	120	0	0			
5 Bag Net Licences,	50	0	0			
7 Boxes "	70	0	0			
21 Gaps for taking Eels Licences,	21	0	0			
Total Licence Duty,	—			452	0	0
Fines received,	—			5	16	8
Law Costs,	—			6	10	0
Rates on Valuations of Fisheries,	—			6	12	0
Grant from Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction,	—			250	0	0
Total,	—			£990	4	3

The Expenditure was as follows:—

Water Bailiffs,	569	0	0
Expenses of Prosecutions, including amount paid in settlement of action brought against Conservators, and costs of defence of Water Bailiff,	170	13	10

the Sea and Inland Fisheries of Ireland.

7

APPENDIX No. 24—continued.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Postage,	1	0	0			
Printing and Stationery,	0	2	0			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	8	7	0			
Salaries,	40	0	0			
Proportion of Penalties to Prosecutors,	4	0	0			
Insurance of Employees,	10	19	9			
Total,	—			604	2	7
Balance in Bank,	195	1	8			
				195	1	8
				£999	4	3

SLIGO DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—			78	2	6
58 Salmon Rod Licences,	58	0	0			
11 Draft Net „	33	0	0			
2 Gaps or Eyes „	2	0	0			
Total Licence Duty,	—			93	0	0
Rates on Valuations of Fisheries,	—			31	15	0
Subscriptions (including £100 from the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction),	—			297	7	6
Fines received	—			0	6	8
Balance due to Bank, No. 1 a/c,	—			2	11	11
Total,	—			£503	3	7

The Expenditure was as follows:—

Water Bailiffs,	313	5	0			
Postage,	1	10	0			
Printing and Stationery,	2	9	10			
Travelling and Miscellaneous Expenses,	5	5	8			
Salaries,	25	0	0			
Insurance of Employees,	5	3	6			
Total,	—			352	14	0
Balance in Bank, No. 2 a/c,	150	0	0			
Balance in hands of Clerk,	0	9	7			
				150	9	7
				£503	3	7

APPENDIX No. 24—continued.

BALLYSHANNON DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—	—	—	461	0	1
111 Salmon Rod Licences,	111	0	0			
7 Cross Line "	14	0	0			
27 Draft Net "	81	0	0			
18 Drift Net "	54	0	0			
4 Pole Net "	8	0	0			
1 Stake Net "	30	0	0			
5 Box or Crib "	50	0	0			
31 Gaps or Eyes "	31	0	0			
Total Licences Duty,	—	—	—	379	0	0
Fines received,	—	—	—	2	13	4
Subscriptions,	—	—	—	233	18	6
Interest,	—	—	—	3	6	7
				£1,079	18	6

The Expenditure was as follows:—

* Water Bailiffs,	634	18	6
Expenses of Prosecutions,	12	3	11
Postage,	2	10	0
Printing and Stationery,	2	18	0
Travelling and Miscellaneous Expenses,	8	5	6
Salaries,	60	0	0
Total,	—	720	15 11
Balance in Bank,	—	359	2 7
		£1,079	18 6

* In last year's Abstract of Accounts credit was taken for a grant of £100 made by Department towards protection of the Bushmore River system. The expenditure of the £100 is included above.

Private subscriptions to the amount of £100 were also received by the Board for the same object. This sum has not appeared as a receipt or amongst the expenditure in the Abstract of Accounts for any year.

According to a statement furnished to the Department the £300 was allocated as follows:—

BOSSINER RIVER.				£	£	s.	d.
One Head Keeper	...	...	...	5			
Five Keepers at £4,	...	...	...	20			
				—	25	0	0
BALLYSHANNON RIVER.				£	£	s.	d.
Head Keeper	...	...	...	5			
Three Keepers at £4,	...	...	...	12			
				—	17	0	0
By Cheque for balance on hands to W. F. Beart, Esq.,	...	...	...	—	158	0	0
					£200	0	0

the Sea and Inland Fisheries of Ireland.

81

APPENDIX NO. 24—continued.

LETTERKENNY DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—	—	—	587	9	6
*261 Salmon Rod Licences,	261	0	0			
16 Draft Net " " "	48	0	0			
304 Drift Net " " "	612	0	0			
1 Bag Net " " "	10	0	0			
2 Boxes " " "	30	0	0			
5 Gaps or Eyes " " "	2	10	0			
22 Loop Net " " "	11	0	0			
2 Long Lines for White Trout Licences,	2	0	0			
Total Licence Duty,	—	—	—	966	10	0
Fines received,	—	—	—	7	15	4
Rates on Valuations of Fisheries,	—	—	—	16	10	0
Produce of Sales of Forfeited Engines,	—	—	—	4	13	4
Interest on Bank Account,	—	—	—	30	4	6
Total,	—	—	—	£1,603	2	8

The Expenditure was as follows:—

Water Bailiffs,	853	2	6
Expenses of Prosecutions,	50	9	0
Postage,	8	0	6
Printing and Stationery,	11	5	5
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	125	11	10
Salaries,	95	0	0
Moiety of Penalties to Prosecutors,	9	17	4
Total,	—	—	£1,163 6 7
Balance, { In Bank,	428	19	7
{ In hands of Clerk,	10	16	6
			439 16 1
			£1,603 2 8

LONDONDERRY DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—	—	—	645	6	2
472 Salmon Rod Licences,	472	0	0			
70 Draft Net " " "	210	0	0			
127 Drift Net " " "	381	0	0			
5 Pole Net " " "	10	0	0			

* Includes a sum of £30 (in respect of 30 rod licences issued during the previous year) received from a licence distributor after the close of last accounts.

APPENDIX No. 24—continued.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
4 Bag Net Licences	40	0	0			
3 Stake Net „	90	0	0			
Total Licence Duty,	—			1,203	0	0
Fines received,	—			18	19	6
Rates on Valuations of Fisheries,	—			92	0	0
Total,	—			£1,979	5	8

The Expenditure was as follows:—

Water Bailiffs,	1,355	13	4			
Expenses of Prosecutions,	78	11	8			
Printing and Stationery (including £4 12s. 11d. advertising Election of Conservators,)	5	10	11			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	11	17	4			
Salaries,	95	0	0			
Proportion of Penalties to Prosecutors (paid to R.L.C. Reward Fund),	10	16	6			
Total,	—			1,557	9	9
Balance in Bank,	—			421	15	11
				£1,979	5	8

COLERAINE DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—			144	15	7
189 Salmon Red Licences,	189	0	0			
13 Drift Net „	39	0	0			
14 Drift Net „	42	0	0			
66 Trammel Net for Pollen Licences,	66	0	0			
1 Bag Net Licence,	10	0	0			
4 Box or Crib Licences,	40	0	0			
60 Oghill Licences,	180	0	0			
106 Drift Net for Pollen Licences,	159	0	0			
Total Licence Duty,	—			725	0	0
Fines received,	—			36	15	9
Rates on Valuations of Fisheries,	—			84	3	0
Interest on Bank Account,	—			2	18	4
Grant from Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction,	—			100	0	0
Total,	—			£1,093	12	8

the Sea and Inland Fisheries of Ireland.

88

APPENDIX NO. 24—*continued.*

The Expenditure was as follows:—	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	558	4	0			
Expenses of Prosecutions,	68	16	6			
Postage,	4	0	9			
Printing and Stationery,	11	12	4			
Travelling and Miscellaneous, . .	115	19	2			
Salaries,	130	0	0			
Proportion of Penalties to Pro- secutors,	3	15	4			
Commission on sale of Licences, . .	39	12	3			
	<hr/>					
Total,	—			932	0	4
Balance in Bank,	—			161	12	4
				<hr/>		
				£1,093	12	8

BALLYCASTLE DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year, . . .	—			—		
55 Salmon Rod Licences,	55	0	0			
9 Drift Net "	37	0	0			
17 Drift Net "	51	0	0			
13 Bag Net "	150	0	0			
1 Cogbill "	0	10	0			
	<hr/>					
Total Licence Duty,	—			263	10	0
Fines received,	—			2	13	4
Costs received,	—			3	5	8
Rates on Valuations of Fisheries, .	—			5	0	0
				<hr/>		
Total,	—			£274	9	0

The Expenditure was as follows:—

Water Bailiffs,	218	7	0			
Expenses of Prosecutions,	11	14	0			
Postage,	0	9	8			
Printing and Stationery and Post- ing Notices,	2	13	1			
Subscription to Irish Conserva- tors Association,	1	0	0			
Miscellaneous (reductions on Licences),	12	0	0			
Salaries,	10	0	0			
Commission,	3	5	3			
	<hr/>					
Total,	—			259	9	0
Balance in Bank,	—			15	0	0
				<hr/>		
				£274	9	0
				<hr/>		
				1	2	

APPENDIX No. 24—continued.

DUNDALK DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—			17	17	
45 Salmon Rod Licences	45	0	0			
31 Draft Net "	93	0	0			
2 Pole Net "	4	0	0			
1 Bag Net "	10	0	0			
1 Head Weir "	6	0	0			
19 Gaps or Eyes for Kobs, Licences, .	19	0	0			
Total Licence Duty,	—			177	0	0
Fines received,	—			10	13	2
Rates on Valuations of Fisheries, .	—			11	10	0
Total,	—			£317	0	8

The Expenditure was as follows:—

Water Bailiffs,	88	15	0
Expenses of Prosecutions,	18	16	8
Travelling and Miscellaneous Expenses,	33	15	6
Salaries,	60	0	0
Postage,	2	0	0
Total,	—		203 7 2
Balance in Bank,	1	15	8
Balance in Clerk's hands, ..	11	17	10
			13 13 6
			£217 0 8

DROGHEDA DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year, ..	—			124	3	2
81 Salmon Rod Licences,	81	0	0			
2 Cross Line "	4	0	0			
2 Snap Net "	3	0	0			
104 Draft Net "	312	0	0			
6 Box or Crib "	60	0	0			
31 Gap, Eye, or Basket, Licences, ..	31	0	0			
Total Licence Duty,	—			491	0	0

the Sea and Inland Fisheries of Ireland.

85

APPENDIX No 24.—continued.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Fines received,	—	—	—	16	3	7
Rates on Valuations of Fisheries, ..	—	—	—	19	7	0
Transfer from Deposit to Current Account,	—	—	—	112	1	2
Cheques returned to Bank unused, ..	—	—	—	0	8	1
Subscriptions (including £50 from the Department of Agriculture and Tech- nical Instruction for Ireland, ..	—	—	—	75	5	0
Total,	—	—	—	£838	8	0

The Expenditure was as follows:—

Water Bailiffs,	330	19	9			
Expenses of Prosecutions,	0	3	6			
Postage,	3	7	7			
Printing and Stationery,	11	13	5			
Travelling and Miscellaneous Expenses,	68	6	9			
Salaries,	114	17	0			
Proportion of Penalties to Prosecutors,	3	16	8			
Commission on Collection of Rates, ..	2	17	7			
Commission on Sale of Licences, ..	1	8	0			
Insurance Stamps,	1	15	9			
Total,	—	—	—	539	6	0
Balance in Bank	312	19	5			
Less paying orders not presented, ..	13	17	5	294	2	0
				£838	8	0

DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Cash in Bank on				By transfer from De-			
Deposit at close of				posit Account to			
Accounts for the year				General Account, ..	112	1	2
1910-11,	106	17	8				
To Interest on Deposit,	2	3	6				
	£112	1	2		£112	1	2

APPENDIX

SUBSTANCE OF REPORTS received from Clerks of

DISTRICT.	What is the general state of the Salmon Fisheries in this District? Are they as a rule improving or declining.	
	1911.	1912.
Dublin, ..	There has been an improvement in the last few years.	There has been an improvement in the last few years.
Wexford, ..	Improving.	Declining.
Waterford, ..	Good; improving.	Satisfactory.
Lisane, ..	Good; improving.	Good; improving.
Cork, ..	Fairly good; spring fish improving; grise declining.	Fairly good; improving.
Cork (Bandon), ..	Good; improving.	Fair; declining.
Skibbereen, ..	Good improvement until 1910; marked decline this year.	Fair; steady average improvement for past six years.
Bantry, ..	Not so good as last year; declining.	Bad; declining.
Kemare, ..	Declining.	Declining.
Waterville, ..	Good; improving.	Good; improving.
Killarney, ..	Fair; not improving.	Fair; spring fishing improving; grise declining.
Limerick, ..	Improving.	Salmon improving; marked decline in poals.
Galway, ..	Poor; declining.	Declining.
Counseam, ..	Fair.	Fair.
Ballinakill, ..	Bad; declining.	Better than last year.
Bangan, ..	No improvement; about the same as last year.	Bad; declining.
Ballin, ..	Not improving.	Very poor; declining.
Sligo, ..	Improving.	Fairly good; improving in Ballyadams district; no improvement in Sligo.
Ballyshannon, ..	Declining.	Not good; declining.
Lettickerry, ..	Good; improving.	Fairly good.
Londonderry, ..	Better than last year.	Not so good as last year.
Coleraine, ..	Fairly good; improving.	Not good; declining.
Ballycastle, ..	Fair; improving.	Considerably below average owing to wet season.
Dundalk, ..	Not satisfactory; declining, save in Rivers Dee and Clyde.	Declining.
Drogheda, ..	Improving.	Declining.

No. 25.

CONSERVATORS relative to SALMON FISHERIES.

Has the take of Salmon and Grilse by nets and weirs throughout the district been more or less productive in the present year than in the past one ?			District.
1911.	1912.		
Much more productive,	More productive at weirs; not so productive by nets, though there were larger runs of salmon.	.. ..	Dublin.
Salmon more productive; grilse less	Considerably less productive, .. ..	.. ..	Wexford.
Much more productive,	Less productive, .. ..	.. ..	Waterford.
More productive,	More productive, .. ..	.. ..	Lisowey.
About the average as regards salmon; fewer grilse were taken.	Less productive, .. ..	.. ..	Cork.
Less productive,	Considerably less, .. ..	.. ..	Cork (Bandon).
Less productive	Salmon more productive; grilse less productive, .. ..	.. ..	Skibbereen.
Less productive,	Less productive, .. ..	.. ..	Bantry.
Less productive,	Less productive, .. ..	.. ..	Keshmarr.
Less productive	About the same, .. ..	.. ..	Waterville.
Salmon more productive; grilse less.	Salmon more productive; grilse less productive, .. ..	.. ..	Killarney.
Salmon more productive; grilse much less.	Salmon more, grilse much less productive, .. ..	.. ..	Limerick.
Less productive,	Less productive, .. ..	.. ..	Galway.
No netting done,	No netting done, .. ..	.. ..	Connemara.
Less productive	Salmon more productive, grilse less productive, .. ..	.. ..	Ballinskell.
About the same,	Less productive, .. ..	.. ..	Bangor.
Slightly more productive	Considerably less productive, .. ..	.. ..	Ballina.
About the same,	About the same, .. ..	.. ..	Sligo.
Considerably less productive,	Less productive, .. ..	.. ..	Ballyshannon.
About the same	Less productive, .. ..	.. ..	Letterkenny.
More productive,	Less productive, .. ..	.. ..	Londonderry.
More productive,	Considerably less productive, .. ..	.. ..	Coleraine.
Much more productive: record take by drift nets.	Less productive, .. ..	.. ..	Ballycastle.
Less productive, save in Rivers Dee and Glyde.	Less productive, .. ..	.. ..	Dundalk.
More salmon; less grilse,	Salmon more productive; grilse less productive, .. ..	.. ..	Drogheda.

APPENDIX

SUBSTANCE of REPORTS received from Clerks of

DISTRICT.	Has the take of Sea Trout by nets and weirs been more, or less, productive this year than in the past one?			
	1911.		1912.	
Dublin, ..	About the same,	.. ..	Less productive,	.. ..
Wexford, ..	Less productive,	.. ..	About the same,	.. ..
Waterford, ..	Very little sea trout taken,	.. ..	Little or no sea trout taken,	.. ..
Limerick, ..	Cannot say,	.. ..	—	.. ..
Cork, ..	About the same,	.. ..	Practically no sea trout,	.. ..
Cork (Brandon), ..	None taken, unless an occasional one in salmon nets,	.. ..	None taken,	.. ..
Siddisheen, ..	None taken,	.. ..	No sea trout fished in this district,	.. ..
Bantry, ..	Less productive,	.. ..	Less productive,	.. ..
Kenmare, ..	No nets for sea trout used in the district,	.. ..	No nets for sea trout used in this district,	.. ..
Waterville, ..	Less productive,	.. ..	Less productive,	.. ..
Killarney, ..	No nets or weirs for sea trout used in the district,	.. ..	No netting for sea trout in this district,	.. ..
Lisnakeil, ..	No sea trout in this district,	.. ..	No sea trout in this district,	.. ..
Galway, ..	More productive,	.. ..	Less productive,	.. ..
Connemara, ..	—	.. ..	—	.. ..
Ballinakill, ..	Less productive,	.. ..	Less productive,	.. ..
Bangor, ..	More productive,	.. ..	Less productive,	.. ..
Ballina, ..	Less productive,	.. ..	Less productive,	.. ..
Sligo, ..	Practically no sea trout	.. ..	Scarcely any taken by licensed nets,	.. ..
Ballyhammon, ..	About the same,	.. ..	Less productive,	.. ..
Lethbrannigan, ..	Less productive,	.. ..	Less productive,	.. ..
Londonderry, ..	Scarcely so productive,	.. ..	About the same	.. ..
Coleraine, ..	More productive,	.. ..	Practically none taken,	.. ..
Ballycastle, ..	Very few caught in district,	.. ..	Very few caught in district,	.. ..
Droghda, ..	Less productive,	.. ..	Less productive,	.. ..
Drogheda, ..	Much less,	.. ..	Less productive,	.. ..

the Sea and Inland Fisheries of Ireland.

80

No. 25—continued.

CONSERVATORS relative to SALMON FISHERIES

What is your report as to Angling in the District ?		DISTRICT.
1911.	1912.	
Bad; weather conditions unfavourable.	Very good in Spring, but poor afterwards.	Dublin
Very fair in March and April, remainder of season very poor owing to low state of rivers.	Very bad. Poor run of salmon, ..	Wexford
Good,	Angling good on River Barrow, and fair on Rivers Suir and Nore.	Waterford.
Good from February to May. Bad for remainder of season owing to dry weather.	Good from February to May, ..	Limerick.
Good,	Not so good as last year, ..	Cork
Good in March and April; bad during remainder of season owing to dry weather.	Very poor,	Cork (Bandon)
Bad,	Favourable,	Slubberoon.
Bad,	Bad,	Beantry.
Bad,	Bad,	Kennmare.
Spring fishing fairly good. Pool and white trout bad. White trout fishing, especially Spring trout, declining.	February, March and April good. Some salmon and grilse were caught in May; remainder of season very fair.	Waterville
Bad, owing to dry Summer and Autumn.	Indifferent; a fair supply of fish in the Killybeg and Cough Lakes.	Killybeg.
Good,	Salmon angling good; grilse bad all round.	Limerick.
About the same as last year, ..	Not so good as last year, ..	Galway.
Bad,	Fair,	Ceanannas.
Bad, owing to dry weather, ..	Bad, owing to weather, ..	Ballynakill.
Not good,	Fairly good in June and July; bad during remainder of season.	Bangor.
Very disappointing, owing to low state of water in early part of season, and high water at end of season.	Fair,	Bellis.
Fairly good, taking the low water into consideration.	Fairly good,	Sligo.
Fair,	Not good,	Ballyshannon.
Bad, owing to phenomenally dry season.	Not so good as in previous years, ..	Letterkenny.
Bad, owing to exceptionally dry summer.	Fair,	Londonderry.
Favourable in River Bann during May and June, but unfavourable in all the other rivers.	Very poor,	Coleraine.
March and April about the average, remainder of season very poor owing to want of water and to continual bright sunshine.	Fair during April on River Bush. Below average elsewhere.	Ballyvaughan.
Good in early months, but very unsatisfactory during remainder of season owing to unusually dry summer and autumn.	Good in early part of season; indifferent towards end of season.	Dundalk.
Good at Slane and Blackcastle, bad at Rossmore and Beauparc.	Good at Slane and Blackcastle; fair at Beauparc and Arinckban; bad elsewhere about Navan and in Trim district.	Drogheda.

APPENDIX

SUBSTANCE of REPORTS received from Clerks of

District.	What was the highest whole-sale price given for Salmon ?		What was the highest whole-sale price given for Salmon ?		What was the lowest whole-sale price ?		What was the lowest whole-sale price ?	
	1911.		1912.		1911.		1912.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Dublin.	3	4	4	0	0	10	1	0
Wexford.	1	10	2	3	0	10	0	10
Waterford.	2	0	2	4	1	6	1	3
Limerick.	2	0	2	3	1	0	1	0
Cork.	2	6	2	0	1	0	0	10
Cork (Bandon).	2	2	2	3	0	10	0	10
Skibbereen.	1	7	1	4	0	8	0	9
Bantry.	0	10	0	10	0	9	0	9
Kearney.	1	6	1	6	0	8	0	9
Waterville.	3	9	5	0	0	8	0	8
Kilbane.	3	0	3	6	0	6	0	8
Limerick.	2	2	2	5	1	2	1	2
Galway.	2	4	2	4	0	9	0	9
Comeenac.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ballinacilly.	1	0	1	0	0	7	0	7
Bangor.	2	2	2	4	0	8	0	10
Bellum.	2	6	2	6	0	9	0	10
Sligo.	4	6	5	0	0	4	0	9
Ballyshannon.	3	6	2	0	0	10	0	10
Lettickenny.	3	6	1	10	0	8	0	8
Londonderry.	2	2	2	0	0	9	0	10
Coleraine.	2	0	2	0	0	8	0	10
Ballycastle.	2	4	3	0	0	9½	0	10
Dundalk.	2	6	3	0	1	0	1	6
Drogheda.	3	6	3	0	0	10	0	10

the Sea and Inland Fisheries of Ireland.

91

No. 25—continued

CONSERVATORS relative to SALMON FISHERIES—continued.

Has any peculiarity been observed in the date on which fish have appeared in the rivers this season?				DISTRICT.			
1911.				1912.			
No.	..	..	..	No.	..	..	Dublin.
No.	..	..	..	No.	..	..	Wexford.
No.	..	..	..	No.	..	..	Waterford.
No.	..	..	..	No.	..	..	Lismore.
No.	..	..	..	No.	..	..	Cork.
No.	..	..	..	No.	..	..	Cork (Bandon).
Fish ran earlier than in previous years.				Fish appearing much earlier than in other years.			Salthness.
No.	..	..	..	No.	..	..	Beastry.
No.	..	..	..	No.	..	..	Kennyra.
No.	..	..	..	No.	..	..	Waterville.
No.	..	..	..	No.	..	..	Killamey.
No.	..	..	..	No.	..	..	Lismarick.
No.	..	..	..	No.	..	..	Galway.
No.	..	..	..	No.	..	..	Connemara.
Spring fish earlier than last year	..			No.	..	..	Ballinakill.
Grilse later than usual	..	..		No.	..	..	Bangor.
No.	..	..	..	No.	..	..	Ballina.
No.	..	..	..	Yes, grilse much earlier than usual.			Sligo.
Fish ran later and finished up much earlier than usual.				No.	..	..	Ballyshannon.
No.	..	..	..	No.	..	..	Letterkenny.
No.	..	..	..	No.	..	..	Londonderry.
No.	..	..	..	Only one run at the end of May.	..		Colemaine.
No.	..	..	..	Spring fish and grilse ran early in Bush and Ballycastle. Rivers owing to heavy floods.			Ballycastle.
No.	..	..	..	No.	..	..	Dundalk.
No.	..	..	..	No.	..	..	Dungheda.

APPENDIX

SUBSTANCE of REPORTS received from Clerks of

DISTRICT.	Between what dates did the principal migration of <i>Scorpio</i> take place? Was it larger or smaller than usual?	
	1911.	1912.
Dublin ..	April and early in May. Average ..	April and May. A good average. ..
Wexford. ..	April, May and June. About the average.	February, March and April. Larger. ..
Waterford. ..	March, April and May. Larger. ..	April. Larger. ..
Limerick. ..	March 12 to May 16. Larger. ..	March 20 to May 12. Larger. ..
Cork. ..	April and May. About the same ..	May. Larger. ..
Cork (Bandon) ..	April 1 to April 25. Very much larger.	March 26 to April 20. Larger. ..
Shibboreen ..	During May. Smaller. ..	May 1 to 31. Larger. ..
Bantry. ..	April and May. Smaller. ..	April and May. About the same. ..
Kemmer. ..	March and April. Cannot say ..	March and April. Cannot say. ..
Waterside. ..	Middle of April and middle of May. About the same.	April 15 to June 1. About the same.
Killarney. ..	Beginning of March to end of April. About the same.	Beginning of March to end of April. About the same.
Limerick. ..	April and May. Average. ..	April and May. Smaller. ..
Galway. ..	During May. Larger. ..	May. Slightly larger. ..
Cannons. ..	April to May. About the same. ..	April and May. About the same. ..
Ballinacorney. ..	January, February and March. Cannot say.	Cannot say. ..
Bangor. ..	April 24 to May 24. Not perceptible.	April 26 to May 20. Not perceptible.
Bellona. ..	April and May. Cannot say. ..	April and June. About the same. ..
Sligo. ..	March 20 to June. About the same.	Beginning of March to June. Same as usual.
Ballyshannon. ..	Middle of April to end of May. Same as usual.	May. Smaller than usual. ..
Letterkenny. ..	April and May. Same as usual. ..	March, April and May. No difference observed.
Londonderry. ..	Middle of March to middle of June. About the same.	Middle of March to middle of June. Apparently smaller.
Coleraine. ..	Beginning of April and end of June. Much larger.	Middle of March to end of May. Smaller than usual.
Ballycastle. ..	End of April to end of June. Average size.	End of April to June 12. Smaller.
Dundalk. ..	March 1 to May 31. About the same.	May 1 and May 31. Smaller in River Don, larger in Castle-town River.
Drogheda. ..	April, May and June. Average. ..	April and May. About the average.

No. 25—continued.

CONSERVATORS relative to SALMON FISHERIES—continued.

Has there been observed more than one migration of Salmon to the sea during the season? If so, state dates when these migrations took place.				DISTRICT.
1911.		1912.		
Yes.	In August.	Yes.	In August a small migration,	Dublin.
Yes;	later end of July and up to middle of August.	Yes.	In July and up to the middle of August.	Wexford.
Yes;	in the Barrow freshwater a small migration in October.	Yes.	On the Barrow in October and November a small migration observed.	Waterford.
No.	.. .. .	No.	.. .. .	Limerick.
Yes;	a small migration about the middle of March.	Yes.	During March, May, and July, and on 9th November.	Cork.
No.	.. .. .	No.	.. .. .	Cork (Brandon).
..	About May 8, and May 26 or 27.	..	About May 1 and 28.	Sligo.
No.	.. .. .	No.	.. .. .	Bantry.
No.	.. .. .	No.	.. .. .	Kennedy.
No.	.. .. .	No.	.. .. .	Watersville.
No.	.. .. .	No.	.. .. .	Killiney.
Yes.	There is an October run every year.	Yes.	A run every year in October.	Limerick.
No.	.. .. .	No.	.. .. .	Galway.
No.	.. .. .	No.	.. .. .	Connemara.
Two migrations, but dates were not recorded.		No.	.. .. .	Ballinskillick.
Two migrations, but dates were not recorded.		No.	.. .. .	Bangor.
Yes.	Several during April and May.	Yes.	April and May.	Bellina.
Only one migration noticeable, but more may have taken place.		Yes.	April, May, and June.	Sligo.
No.	.. .. .	No.	.. .. .	Ballyshannon.
No.	.. .. .	No.	.. .. .	Letterkenny.
Several migrations, but dates were not recorded.		Several migrations, but dates were not recorded.		Londonderry.
Salmon were observed descending to sea every fresh during April, May, and June.		Yes.	Many running all during the season.	Colonsay.
Yes.	Small migrations in Bush River in July.	Not observed	.. .. .	Ballycastle.
No.	.. .. .	No.	.. .. .	Dundalk.
No.	.. .. .	Yes.	In June.	Drogheda.

APPENDIX

SUBSTANCE of REPORTS received from Clerks of

DISTRICT.	In your opinion was the weather favourable or (1). To Netting.			
	1911.		1912.	
Dublin, ..	Favourable, ..	.. ..	Portion of season favourable, but floods from end of June let the fish ascend quickly.	
Wexford, ..	Favourable, ..	.. ..	Favourable from April to June. Unfavourable from July to September.	
Waterford, ..	Favourable during February, March, latter half of April, and May and June.		Unfavourable	
Limerick, ..	Favourable, ..	.. ..	Favourable,	
Cork, ..	Favourable, ..	.. ..	Favourable,	
Cork (Bandon),	Favourable, ..	.. ..	Favourable,	
Skibbereen, ..	Favourable, ..	.. ..	Favourable during the whole season,	
Bantry, ..	Favourable, ..	.. ..	Unfavourable,	
Kennecore, ..	Unfavourable, ..	.. ..	Unfavourable,	
Waterville, ..	Favourable to sea netting; unfavourable to river netting.		Unfavourable,	
Kilmealy, ..	Favourable, ..	.. ..	Favourable,	
Larne, ..	Favourable, except to drift netting.		Favourable,	
Galway, ..	Favourable, ..	.. ..	Unfavourable,	
Comeenore, ..				
Halfmuckill, ..	Favourable, ..	.. ..	Favourable,	
Harpor, ..	Very favourable, ..	.. ..	Favourable,	
Bellina, ..	Unfavourable, ..	.. ..	Favourable to end of June. Unfavourable afterwards.	
Sligo, ..	Favourable, ..	.. ..	Favourable,	
Ballyshannon, ..	Unfavourable, ..	.. ..	Favourable,	
Letterkenney, ..	Favourable, ..	.. ..	Favourable,	
Londonderry, ..	Favourable ..	.. ..	Unfavourable,	
Coleraine, ..	Favourable, ..	.. ..	Fairly favourable,	
Ballycastle, ..	Favourable, ..	.. ..	Most unfavourable,	
Dundalk, ..	Unfavourable, save in early part of season.		Favourable for first four months. Remainder of season unfavourable owing to absence of freshes in rivers.	
Deaghadee, ..	Favourable, ..	.. ..	Unfavourable,	

No. 25—continued.

CONSERVATORS relative to SALMON FISHERIES—continued.

unfavourable in each month of the opening season ? (11). To Angling.		DISTRICT.
1911.	1912.	
Unfavourable,	Fairly favourable in Spring, but unfavourable after.	Dublin.
Unfavourable, owing to dry summer.	Favourable,	Wexford.
Favourable during February, March, second half of April, and May and June. Unfavourable in other months.	Unfavourable,	Waterford.
Unfavourable during June, July, August, and September.	Unfavourable from June to September.	Limerick.
Favourable from February to May, unfavourable remainder of season owing to low state of rivers.	Unfavourable,	Cork.
Unfavourable except in March and April.	Favourable,	Cork (Barnea).
Unfavourable,	Favourable during the whole season	Skibbereen.
Unfavourable,	Favourable,	Bantry.
Unfavourable,	Favourable,	Kennema.
Favourable from February to May. Very unfavourable from June 1 to end of season.	Favourable, but water was high on occasions.	Waterville.
Unfavourable,	Fairly favourable,	Kilmarney.
Unfavourable,	Favourable,	Limerick.
Favourable in Spring; unfavourable later.	Unfavourable,	Galway.
Unfavourable,	Favourable,	Connemara.
Unfavourable,	Unfavourable,	Ballinskil.
Unfavourable,	Unfavourable towards end of season.	Bangor.
Unfavourable,	Favourable to end of June, unfavourable afterwards.	Ballina.
Favourable,	Favourable,	Sligo.
Unfavourable,	Favourable,	Ballyshannon.
Unfavourable,	Unfavourable,	Letticehenry.
Unfavourable,	Favourable,	Londonderry.
Unfavourable,	Poor,	Coleraine.
February, March, and April fairly good; rest of season unfavourable.	February, March, April, and September fair; rest of season unfavourable.	Ballycastle.
Unfavourable, save in early part of season.	Favourable for first four months. Remainder of season unfavourable owing to absence of freshes in rivers.	Dundalk.
Unfavourable,	Favourable,	Drogheda.

SUBSTANCE of REPORTS received from Clerks of

Baronet.	At what period of the year was Grise first taken ?					
	1911.			1912.		
Dublin.	..	June 12.	..	..	June 20.	..
Wexford.	..	June and July.	..	..	Last week in May.	..
Waterford.	..	May	..	..	June	..
Limerick.	..	May 9.	..	..	May 10.	..
Cork	..	Beginning of June	..	..	End of June.	..
Cork (Bandon)	..	First week in June.	..	..	Early in June.	..
Skibboreen.	..	July 3.	..	..	First week in July.	..
Bantry.	..	July.	..	..	July.	..
Kennmare.	..	May	..	..	May.	..
Waterville	..	Middle of June.	..	..	End of May.	..
Killarney.	..	End of April.	..	..	End of April.	..
Limerick.	..	May.	..	..	End of May.	..
Galway.	..	May.	..	..	June.	..
Downpatrick	..	June	..	..	June.	..
Ballyshill.	..	June 22.	..	..	June 14.	..
Rangor.	..	May 6.	..	..	May 2.	..
Ballina.	..	Early in June.	..	..	June.	..
Sligo.	..	June 1.	..	..	End of May and beginning of June.	..
Ballyshannon.	..	June.	..	..	June.	..
Letterkenny.	..	Beginning of June.	..	..	June.	..
Londonderry.	..	May 20.	..	..	May 18.	..
Coleraine.	..	End of May.	..	..	June 12.	..
Ballyvaughan.	..	First week in May.	..	..	May 9.	..
Dundalk.	..	July.	..	..	June.	..
Drogheda.	..	June.	..	..	May.	..

No. 25—continued.

CONSERVATORS relative to SALMON FISHERIES—continued.

During what months was the greatest quantity observed or taken ?				DISTRICT.
1911.		1912.		
July,	July,	Dublin.		
July,	June,	Wexford.		
July. The run of grise has been very small of late years during the open season.	No great run of grise before season closed.	Waterford.		
June and July,	June and July,	Limerick.		
June,	July,	Cork.		
July,	June,	Cork (Bandon).		
July,	July,	Skibbereen.		
July,	July,	Bantry.		
July,	July,	Keshmarr.		
Did not run in any large quantity in any month.	August,	Waterville.		
June,	June,	Killarney.		
June,	June,	Limerick.		
June,	June,	Galway.		
July,	July,	Connemara.		
Last week in June,	End of June and beginning of July,	Ballinskell.		
July,	June and July,	Bangor.		
End of June,	June,	Ballina.		
May and June,	June,	Sligo.		
June,	June,	Ballyvaughan.		
June,	End of June,	Lettickenny.		
July,	July,	Londonderry.		
June and July,	End of June and beginning of July,	Coleraine.		
June,	June,	Ballycastle.		
August,	July,	Droghda.		
July,	July,	Droghda.		

APPENDIX

SUBSTANCE of REPORTS received from Clerks of

DISTRICT.	During what months were many Salmon taken with the Gulse, and were these Salmon on an average heavier or lighter than at other periods ?	
	1911.	1912.
Dublin, ..	June and July. Generally lighter,	June and July. Much lighter, ..
Westland, ..	June and July. Heavier, ..	June. Heavier, ..
Waterford, ..	June and July. Lighter, ..	July. Lighter, ..
Limerick, ..	June and July. Much heavier, ..	June and July. Heavier, ..
Cork, ..	June. Heavier than Spring salmon	July and August. Salmon heavier,
Cork (Randon), ..	June and July. Slightly heavier,	June and July. Heavier, ..
Shahberton, ..	August. Heavier, ..	Steady average throughout season,
Bantry, ..	June and July. ..	June. ..
Kennmare, ..	June and July. Lighter, ..	June and July. Lighter, ..
Waterville, ..	June to end of season. About the same.	July, August, and September. Lighter.
Killybeggy, ..	June. Heavier, ..	June. Slightly heavier, ..
Lisacreek, ..	May. Lighter, ..	May and June. Lighter, ..
Galway, ..	June. About the same, ..	June. About the same, ..
Connemara, ..	July. Lighter, ..	July. About the same, ..
Ballinskil, ..	June. Lighter, ..	June. Lighter, ..
Bangor, ..	May and June. Heavier, ..	May, June, and July. Heavier, ..
Bellins, ..	Few Salmon were taken with Gulse.	Very few salmon taken with Gulse this year.
Sligo, ..	June, July and August. About the same.	Ballyvaughan Division, June to August; Sligo Division, June. Fish much heavier.
Ballyvaughan, ..	July. Lighter, ..	June. Lighter, ..
Letterkenney, ..	June and July. About the same,	No information available, ..
Londonderry, ..	June, July and August, ..	June, July and August, ..
Colebrook, ..	July. About the same as in other months.	June. About the same, ..
Ballyvaughan, ..	May, June and July. About the same.	May, June and July; nearly average with fish taken earlier
Dundalk, ..	July, August and September. Lighter.	June. Lighter.
Drogheda, ..	July. Lighter than Spring Salmon,	July. Lighter, ..

the Sea and Inland Fisheries of Ireland.

99

No. 25—continued.

CONSERVATORS relative to SALMON FISHERIES—continued.

In what months were the greatest quantities of Salmon (not Grilse) taken ?				DISTRICT.
1911.		1912.		
May, June, and July. . . . .	.. ..	May and June. . . . .	.. ..	Dublin.
April and May. . . . .	.. ..	April and May. . . . .	.. ..	Wexford.
End of April and first half of May.		April and May. . . . .	.. ..	Waterford.
May and June. . . . .	.. ..	May and June. . . . .	.. ..	Limerick.
February and March. . . . .	.. ..	Nets, April, May and June. Reda, February and March.	Reda.	Cork.
April and May. . . . .	.. ..	April and May. . . . .	.. ..	Cork (Beacon).
June. . . . .	.. ..	June. . . . .	.. ..	Skibbereen.
June. . . . .	.. ..	June. . . . .	.. ..	Bantry.
July. . . . .	.. ..	July. . . . .	.. ..	Kearney.
From opening of season to June. . .	.. ..	February, March and April. . .	.. ..	Waterford.
January, February, March and April. . . . .	.. ..	January, February, March, and April. . . . .	.. ..	Killarney.
April. . . . .	.. ..	April. . . . .	.. ..	Limerick.
April and May. . . . .	.. ..	April and May. . . . .	.. ..	Galway.
July. . . . .	.. ..	July. . . . .	.. ..	Connemara.
First fortnight of June. . . . .	.. ..	May. . . . .	.. ..	Ballinakill.
June. . . . .	.. ..	April and May. . . . .	.. ..	Bangor.
Up to end of May. . . . .	.. ..	April and May. . . . .	.. ..	Bellina.
January to July, Sligo Division. April and May, Ballysodare Division. . . . .	.. ..	January and February, Sligo Division; April and May, Ballysodare Division. . . . .	.. ..	Sligo.
June. . . . .	.. ..	June. . . . .	.. ..	Ballyshannon.
June and July. . . . .	.. ..	June. . . . .	.. ..	Lettickenny.
July and August. . . . .	.. ..	July and August. . . . .	.. ..	Londonderry.
June and July. . . . .	.. ..	June and July. . . . .	.. ..	Coleraine.
April and May. . . . .	.. ..	April and May. . . . .	.. ..	Ballycastle.
May and June. . . . .	.. ..	February, March and April. . .	.. ..	Dundalk.
April and May. . . . .	.. ..	April and May. . . . .	.. ..	Drogheda.

K 2

APPENDIX

SUBSTANCE OF REPORTS received from Clerks of

District.	Can it be ascertained what proportion the capture of Grilse bore to the capture of Salmon?					
	1911.			1912.		
Dublin, ..	1 to 3,	..	..	..	About 1 to 4,	..
Wexford, ..	About 1 to 30,	..	..	..	1 to 3,	..
Waterford, ..	A small proportion,	..	..	..	A much smaller proportion,	..
Limerick, ..	No, ..	..	..	..	No, ..	..
Cork, ..	1 to 2,	..	..	..	No. Very few Grilse taken,	..
Cork (Bandon), ..	About 1 to 3,	..	..	..	About 1 to 5,	..
Scribbsreena, ..	About equal, ..	..	..	..	About equal, ..	..
Bantry, ..	15 to 1,	..	..	..	12 to 1,	..
Kenmare, ..	5 to 1,	..	..	..	6 to 1,	..
Waterville, ..	1 to 6,	..	..	..	1 to 3,	..
Killarney, ..	4 to 1,	..	..	..	3 to 1,	..
Limerick, ..	No, ..	..	..	..	No, ..	..
Galway, ..	4 to 1,	..	..	..	4 to 1,	..
Cannemara, ..	3 to 1,	..	..	..	3 to 1,	..
Ballinskil, ..	1 to 2,	..	..	..	1 to 2,	..
Bangor, ..	About 2 to 1,	..	..	..	About 2 to 1,	..
Bellina, ..	No, ..	..	..	..	No, ..	..
Sligo, ..	5 to 1,	..	..	..	5 to 1,	..
Ballyshannon, ..	3 to 2,	..	..	..	About equal, ..	..
Letterkenney, ..	More salmon than grilse were taken,	..	..	..	No, ..	..
Londonderry, ..	No. But the majority of fish taken are Grilse.	..	..	..	No. But the majority of fish taken are Grilse.	..
Coleenine, ..	5 to 1,	..	..	..	About 1 to 2,	..
Ballyeastk, ..	2 to 1,	..	..	..	3 to 2,	..
Dungalk, ..	No, ..	..	..	..	No, ..	..
Drogheda, ..	More salmon than Grilse were taken this year,	..	..	..	More salmon than Grilse were taken this year.	..

the Sea and Inland Fisheries of Ireland.

101

No. 35—continued.

CONSERVATORS relative to SALMON FISHERIES—continued.

Is there any increase in the average size of Spring Salmon or Grilse? Give average weight of Salmon and Grilse in the season of this year, as far as practicable		District.
1911.	1912.	
Spring Salmon heavier; Grilse average. Salmon, 11½ lbs.; Grilse, 4½ lbs.	Yes. Spring Salmon, 14 lbs. Grilse, 4 lbs.	Dublin.
Salmon, 9 to 20 lbs.; Grilse, 3 to 5 lbs.	Salmon, 10 lbs.; Grilse, 5 lbs., ..	Wexford
Salmon, 10 to 13 lbs.; Grilse, 5 to 5 lbs.	Average size maintained. Salmon, 12 to 14 lbs. Grilse, 4 to 6 lbs.	Waterford.
Salmon 7 to 20 lbs. Grilse, 3 to 7 lbs.	Yes. Salmon, 7 to 20 lbs.; Grilse, 3 to 7 lbs.	Lisburn.
Salmon 9 lbs.; Grilse, 3 lbs., ..	Yes. Salmon, rather larger than usual. Grilse usual size.	Cork.
Salmon, 13 lbs.; Grilse, 4½ to 5 lbs., ..	No. Salmon, 12 to 13 lbs. Grilse, 4 to 6 lbs.	Cork (Bandon)
Salmon, 14 lbs.; Grilse, 4 lbs., ..	Salmon, 12 lbs.; Grilse, 6½ lbs., ..	Sablecross.
Salmon, 18 lbs.; Grilse, 2½ lbs., ..	Salmon, 15 lbs.; Grilse, 4 lbs., ..	Bantry.
Salmon, 10 lbs.; Grilse, 6 lbs., ..	Salmon, 10 lbs.; Grilse, 5 lbs., ..	Kennmare.
Salmon, 10 lbs.; Grilse, 4 lbs., ..	Salmon, 11 lbs.; Grilse, 5 lbs., ..	Waterville.
Salmon, 10 lbs.; Grilse, 5 lbs., ..	Salmon, average size 10 lbs.; Grilse lighter, 5 lbs.	Killarney.
Salmon, 17 lbs.; Grilse, 4½ lbs., ..	Salmon heavier, 17 to 18 lbs.; Grilse, 4 to 5 lbs.	Limerick.
Salmon, 12½ lbs.; Grilse, 6½ lbs., ..	Salmon, 12½ lbs.; Grilse, 5½ lbs.	Galway.
Salmon, 9 lbs.; Grilse, 6 lbs., ..	No. Salmon, 9½ lbs.; Grilse, 6 lbs., ..	Carrigrohane.
Salmon, 14 lbs.; Grilse, 5 lbs., ..	No. Salmon, 12 lbs.; Grilse, 6 lbs., ..	Ballinskull.
No information. ..	Salmon rather heavier, 8½ lbs.; Grilse, 6½ lbs.	Bangor.
Salmon, 10½ lbs.; Grilse, 5 lbs., ..	No. Salmon, 10 lbs.; Grilse, 6 lbs., ..	Ballins.
Salmon, 10 lbs.; Grilse, 5 to 6 lbs., ..	Salmon, 10 lbs.; Grilse, 5 to 6 lbs., ..	Sligo.
No. Salmon, 13 lbs.; Grilse, 5 lbs., ..	No. Salmon, 12 lbs.; Grilse, 5 lbs., ..	Ballyshannon.
Salmon, 9 lbs.; Grilse, 5 lbs., ..	Salmon, 12 lbs.; Grilse, 6 lbs., ..	Lettickenny.
No. Salmon, 9 lbs.; Grilse, 6 lbs., ..	No. Salmon, 9 lbs.; Grilse, 6 lbs., ..	Londonderry.
No. Salmon, 10 lbs.; Grilse, 5½ lbs., ..	No. Salmon, 10 lbs.; Grilse, 6 lbs., ..	Celerrise.
No. Salmon, 9 lbs.; Grilse, slightly over 4½ lbs.	About the average. Salmon, 9½ lbs.; Grilse, 4½ lbs.	Ballycastle.
No. Salmon, 14 lbs.; Grilse, 5½ lbs., ..	Salmon, yes, 10 lbs.; Grilse, no, 5 lbs.	Dundalk.
Average size by nets; many small fish taken by rod.	Salmon heavier; Grilse about the average.	Drughda.

K 3

APPENDIX

SUBSTANCE OF REPORTS received from Clerks of

DISTRICT.	Has any sign of disease been observed among the Salmon during the year ? If so, describe it, and state if it has prevailed to any extent, and where ?									
	1911.					1912.				
Dublin, ..	No, ..	..	..	..	..	No, ..	..	..	..	..
Woodford, ..	No, ..	..	..	..	..	No, ..	..	..	..	..
Waterford, ..	No, ..	..	..	..	..	No, ..	..	..	..	..
Lisnaskea, ..	No, ..	..	..	..	..	No, ..	..	..	..	..
Cork, ..	No, ..	..	..	..	..	No, ..	..	..	..	..
Cork (Bandon), ..	No, ..	..	..	..	..	No, ..	..	..	..	..
Shillbreena, ..	No, ..	..	..	..	..	No, ..	..	..	..	..
Bantry, ..	No, ..	..	..	..	..	No, ..	..	..	..	..
Kennaco, ..	No, ..	..	..	..	..	No, ..	..	..	..	..
Waterville, ..	No, ..	..	..	..	..	No, ..	..	..	..	..
Kilbarny, ..	No, ..	..	..	..	..	No, ..	..	..	..	..
Lisnakeil, ..	No, ..	..	..	..	..	No, ..	..	..	..	..
Galway, ..	No, ..	..	..	..	..	No, ..	..	..	..	..
Cassanassa, ..	No, ..	..	..	..	..	No, ..	..	..	..	..
Ballinacill, ..	No, ..	..	..	..	..	No, ..	..	..	..	..
Baugor, ..	Two diseased fish taken at Ballycroy					No, ..	..	..	..	..
Ballina, ..	No, ..	..	..	..	..	No, ..	..	..	..	..
Sligo, ..	No, ..	..	..	..	..	Yes. Several salmon appeared to have "fungus."				
Ballyshannon, ..	No, ..	..	..	..	..	No, ..	..	..	..	..
Lettickerry, ..	No, ..	..	..	..	..	No, ..	..	..	..	..
Londonderry, ..	No, ..	..	..	..	..	No, ..	..	..	..	..
Coleraine, ..	No, ..	..	..	..	..	No, ..	..	..	..	..
Ballycastle, ..	No, ..	..	..	..	..	No, ..	..	..	..	..
Dundalk, ..	No, ..	..	..	..	..	No, ..	..	..	..	..
Donaghadee, ..	No, ..	..	..	..	..	No, ..	..	..	..	..

the Sea and Inland Fisheries of Ireland.

103

No. 25—continued.

CONSERVATORS relative to SALMON FISHERIES—continued

Can you give any information about the run of Salmon and Grilse in each month of the close season?		DISTRICT.
1941.	1942.	
No.	No. In January there was a large run of heavy fish.	Dublin.
Runs of Salmon from October to January.	Runs of Salmon from October to January.	Westford.
Principal runs in November and December.	Fairly good run in May and June . .	Waterford.
Good run in main river during October and November. Big run in tributaries during November.	Good run in main river during October and November.	Lanona.
Very good run of spawning fish in November and December. Few Grilse observed.	Good run in November.	Cork.
Fairly good run in October and November.	Runs of Salmon and Grilse in October and November.	Cork (Bandon).
No.	Very marked increase in number of fish caught in May. Formerly boats never fished in May.	Skibbereen.
No.	No.	Bantry.
No.	No.	Kennema.
Spring Salmon running since season closed. No Grilse.	Salmon ran during each month of the close season. A few Grilse ran from 15 October to 15 November.	Waterville.
In November and December the run of salmon seems to be decreasing in the tributaries where they can be seen, but the Grilse as spawners appear to be holding up in fair numbers.	The run of Salmon during November and December appears to be decreasing in small rivers where they can be seen, but there was a fair stock of Grilse as spawners.	Kilbenny.
Considerable run of salmon with every flood during close season.	About the same as last year. . .	Limerick.
Runs in October, November, and December.	A few have been noticed running in each month of the close season.	Galway.
No.	No.	Connemara.
No.	No.	Ballinakill.
No.	No.	Bangor.
No.	No.	Ballina.
In Sligo fishery a few ran in November and December; in Ballysodare fishery October and November.	A good run in October and November, and a few in December, according to floods.	Sligo.
No.	No.	Ballyshannon.
No.	Principal runs in November. . .	Loughlinny.
The heaviest runs were at end of October and in November.	The heaviest runs were at the end of October and during November.	Londonderry.
General run of Salmon during September, October, and November.	Generally more Grilse than big fish running in latter part of open season and early part of close season.	Coleman.
Runs of Salmon in November and December.	Spring fish ran early. Big runs in upper waters reported in October and November.	Ballycastle.
Large run of Salmon about end of October and in November.	Run of Salmon much less than in previous years.	Dundalk.
No.	No.	Drogheda.

R 4

APPENDIX

SUBSTANCE of REPORTS received from Clerks of

District.	Have there been any cases of poisoning the rivers in the District? If so, give particulars of the different cases, and if by Lime, Spurge, or Flux Water.	
	1911.	1912.
Dublin, ..	One conviction for having Chloride of Lime in possession near banks of river was obtained.	No,
Wexford, ..	No,	No,
Waterford, ..	To a slight extent by lime and chemicals.	One case of poisoning by lime, ..
Limerick, ..	No,	No,
Cork, ..	Two or three cases by spurge. Very little damage done.	Two cases by spurge, one by lime, some cases by dynamite.
Cork (Bandon), ..	No poisoning; 8 or 10 cases of use of dynamite, but little damage done.	No. Dynamite used on a few occasions, but no damage done.
Skibbereen, ..	No,	No,
Bantry, ..	Yes. Two cases by spurge, ..	Dynamite used on a few occasions, ..
Kinsale, ..	River Boughdy and tributaries 13 times—9 by spurge, 4 by lime. River Shoon twice—poison unknown.	Boughdy River twice by spurge. Oveg River once by lime, once by spurge. Shoon River once by spurge. Sheeh River twice by spurge.
Waterford, ..	No,	No,
Kilbarney, ..	Yes. River Maun by steam explosive, ..	One attempt by lime; one by dynamite.
Lansdown, ..	A great many attempts in River Fode and Coshen by lime, and in one case with spurge, and several by dynamite.	Some cases in Fode and Coshen by lime, spurge, and dynamite, but no serious damage done.
Galway, ..	No proved cases of poisoning. ..	Dye chemicals turned into river at Galway. Dynamite used on Cloos-Galway and Kilsolgan rivers.
Oconnors, ..	No,	No,
Ballinacall, ..	No,	No,
Buoge, ..	No,	No,
Bellina, ..	No,	No,
Sligo, ..	A few cases of use of dynamite, ..	No poisoning, some dynamite used, ..
Ballykannon, ..	No,	No,
Letticknary, ..	Many cases by flux water, ..	No,
Londonderry, ..	Considerable destruction by flux water owing to low state of river. Many fish and fry killed in River Roe by dynamite and lime. One case of use of dynamite in River Foyghan.	Considerable destruction by flux water in all the tributaries. Many fish and fry killed in the Roe by chloride of lime.
Coleraine, ..	Yes. Over 50 cases of flux water poisoning, and two cases of poisoning by lime.	Yes. Cases of flux water poisoning, ..
Ballycastle, ..	Bash River badly polluted by flux water in latter half of August.	No,
Dundalk, ..	Near cases of flux water poisoning, and four cases of poisoning by lime.	A few cases of flux water poisoning, ..
Deaghda, ..	One in the Ballina River by Chloride of Lime.	One case in River Debrun, ..

No. 25—continued.

CONSERVATORS relative to SALMON FISHERIES—continued.

Have offences against the Fishery Laws increased or diminished? What proportion (approximately) may be attributed to those who took out licences and those who did not?		District.
1911.	1912.	
Increased. Only one offence by licensed person.	Diminished. No offences committed by licensed persons.	Dublin.
About the same. About two-thirds by licence holders.	Diminished. About two-thirds by licence holders.	Wexford.
About the same. Close Season offences are committed by non-licensed men. Open season offences by licensed men as a rule.	Diminished, owing to vigilance of bailiffs and police.	Waterford.
Diminished in fresh waters. Increased in tidal waters by licensed fishermen.	Decreased. 11 offences committed by unlicensed and 45 by licensed persons.	Larne.
Diminished.	About the average. Diminished in tidal waters. Increased in fresh waters. All by unlicensed persons.	Cork.
About the same. About one-third by licence holders.	Diminished. About one-third by licence holders.	Cork (Barrow).
Diminished. Only one offence by a licensed person.	Diminished.	Shillbreena.
Diminished.	Diminished.	Bantry.
Offences by unlicensed persons increased.	Offences by unlicensed persons increased.	Keshmara.
Slightly increased. 1 to 2.	Diminished. No offences by licensed persons.	Waterville.
About the same. Not more than one per cent. fished without a licence.	About the same. Not more than one per cent. fished without a licence.	Killarney.
Increased this year. Nearly all offences committed by unlicensed persons.	Increased.	Limerick.
Increased. Three licensed as twelve unlicensed.	Diminished. None attributed to licence holders.	Galway.
Slight increase. None by licence holders.	Diminished.	Connemara.
No increase.	About the same.	Ballinakill.
Diminished.	Decreased.	Bangor.
No decrease in poaching during annual close season.	Increased.	Ballina.
Grossly diminished. 8 to 4.	Diminished. 3 to 1 committed by licensed persons.	Sligo.
Slightly increased. All offences committed by unlicensed persons.	Diminished.	Ballyshannon.
Increase in offences of flux water pollution.	Diminished.	Lettickenny.
About the same.	Somewhat diminished.	Londonderry.
About the same. Very few offences attributed to licence holders.	Diminished. Practically no offences by licence holders.	Celerrane.
Increase in cases of flux water pollution. No offences by licence holders.	About the same. None by licence holders.	Ballycastle.
Slightly increased. No offences by licence holders.	Diminished. None by licence holders.	Dundalk.
Increased.	Increased.	Drogheda.

APPENDIX

SUBSTANCE OF REPORTS RECEIVED FROM CLERKS OF

DISTRICT.	How the quantity of Breeding Fish observed in the rivers in your District during this winter been greater or less as compared with last winter?					
	1911.			1912.		
Dublin, ..	Greater, ..	..	..	About the same, ..	..	..
Wexford, ..	About the same, ..	..	..	About the same, ..	..	..
Waterford, ..	Much greater in Barrow and greater in Barrow.	..	..	Considerably greater, ..	..	..
Lisamore, ..	Greater, ..	..	..	Greater, ..	..	..
Cork, ..	About the same, ..	..	..	Slightly improved, ..	..	..
Cork (Bandon), ..	About the same, ..	..	..	Somewhat greater, ..	..	..
Skibbereen, ..	Greater, ..	..	..	Greater, ..	..	..
Bantry, ..	Greater, ..	..	..	About the same, ..	..	..
Kemare, ..	Greater, ..	..	..	Greater, ..	..	..
Waterville, ..	About the same, ..	..	..	Greater in all rivers, ..	..	..
Killarney, ..	About the same, ..	..	..	About the same, ..	..	..
Limerick, ..	Much greater in upper portion of District; about the same in lower portion.	..	..	Much greater, ..	..	..
Galway, ..	Less, ..	..	..	About the same, ..	..	..
Countydown, ..	About the same, ..	..	..	About the same, ..	..	..
Ballinskillick, ..	About the same, ..	..	..	Greater, ..	..	..
Bangor, ..	Slightly greater, ..	..	..	Greater, ..	..	..
Belfast, ..	Cannot say, taking rivers as a whole.	..	..	Greater, ..	..	..
Sligo, ..	Greater, ..	..	..	About the same, ..	..	..
Ballyshannon, ..	Less, ..	..	..	Less, ..	..	..
Letchbegny, ..	Greater, ..	..	..	Less generally, ..	..	..
Londonderry, ..	Somewhat less, ..	..	..	Slightly less, ..	..	..
Coleman, ..	Much greater, ..	..	..	Much less, ..	..	..
Ballyvaughan, ..	Less, ..	..	..	Much above the average. In River Bush the run was the best for many years.	..	..
Dundalk, ..	About the same, ..	..	..	Less, ..	..	..
Drogheda, ..	Greater, ..	..	..	Greater, ..	..	..

No. 25—continued.

CONSERVATORS relative to SALMON FISHERIES—continued.

In what Rivers has the quantity of Breeding Fish increased ?				DISTRICT.
1911.		1912.		
Liffey, Bray, Vartry and Broods, ..		—		Dublin.
None,		—		Wexford.
All Rivers,		In main rivers and tributaries generally.		Waterford.
Main Rivers and all the tributaries,		Main River and River Bride, ..		Limerick.
None,		A good quantity observed in River Lee.		Cork.
None,		Bandon and tributaries, and Ardglen.		Cork (Bandon).
Don,		Don,		Skibbereen.
Ballyiskey,		None,		Bantry.
All rivers except Boughy, ..		All rivers,		Kearney.
—		All rivers,		Waterville.
None,		None,		Killarney.
Shannon, Mulcaire, Bruma, Sock and Boyle.		Mulcaire, Maigue, and Fergus, and their tributaries.		Limerick.
None,		None,		Galway.
—		—		Connemara.
Don,		All rivers,		Ballinacilly.
Newport and Owengarragh, ..		In tributaries of Owenmore and Owenduff, and in Newport, Owengarragh and Bessmore Rivers.		Bangor.
In Moy tributaries and small rivers,		On the tops and middle trunk rivers. Deep parts of rivers could not be observed owing to heavy floods.		Ballina.
Ballysodare and Bonet,		Ballysodare and Bonet,		Sligo.
None,		None,		Ballyshannon.
Greesharra and Claudy,		Owens, Greesharra, and Benrara Rivers.		Lettickenny.
—		—		Londonderry.
All rivers,		None,		Coleraine.
Glendon,		In all rivers, but very great increase in River Bush.		Ballycastle.
None,		None,		Dundalk.
All rivers,		All rivers,		Drogheda.

APPENDIX

SUBSTANCE of REPORTS received from Clerks of

District.	In what Rivers has the quantity of Breeding Fish decreased ?									
	1911					1912.				
Dublin, ..	None, ..	..	..	..	..	—
Wexford, ..	None, ..	..	..	..	..	None, ..	..	..	..	..
Waterford, ..	None, ..	..	..	..	..	None	..	..	..	..
Limerick, ..	None, ..	..	..	..	..	In all tributaries except the Glen River, Avebeg, Allow, and Dolna,				
Cork, ..	None, ..	..	..	..	..	None, ..	..	..	..	..
Cork (Bandon),	None, ..	..	..	..	..	None, ..	..	..	..	..
Shillbreen, ..	—					—				
Bantry, ..	None, ..	..	..	..	..	None, ..	..	..	..	..
Kennmare, ..	Boughly,	..	..	..	..	None, ..	..	..	..	..
Waterville, ..	—					—				
Killarney, ..	None, ..	..	..	..	..	None, ..	..	..	..	..
Limerick, ..	None, ..	..	..	..	..	None, ..	..	..	..	..
Galway, ..	All rivers,	..	..	..	..	None, ..	..	..	..	..
Connemara, ..	—					—				
Ballinakill, ..	None, ..	..	..	..	..	None, ..	..	..	..	..
Bangor, ..	None, ..	..	..	..	..	Owenduff and Owenduff,	..			
Ballina, ..	Possibly in Trunk Rivers,	..				—				
Sligo, ..	Drumcliffe and Glenost, ..	..				Drumcliffe and Delfreen,	..			
Ballyvaughan,	All rivers,	..	..	..	..	All rivers,	..	..	..	..
Latterkenry, ..	None, ..	..	..	..	..	Lenson, Dunloe, Owenduff, and Tullaghobeg,				
Londonderry,	—					—				
Coleraine, ..	None, ..	..	..	..	..	All rivers,	..	..	..	..
Ballycastle, ..	Bush, Ballycastle, and Glenesh,	..				None, ..	..	..	..	..
Dundalk, ..	None, ..	..	..	..	..	All rivers,	..	..	..	..
Drogheda, ..	None, ..	..	..	..	..	None, ..	..	..	..	..

No. 25—continued.

CONSERVATORS relative to SALMON FISHERIES—continued.

Was the state of the rivers favourable or unfavourable to spawning, and to the protection of spawning, and spent fish, and young fry?		District.
1911.	1912.	
Fairly favourable in all rivers,	Fairly favourable, although floods in January may have injured spawning beds,	Dublin.
Favourable in all rivers, although floods in December believed to have done much injury to the spawning beds.	Very favourable in all rivers, although floods in January may have injured spawning beds.	Wexford.
Yes. Very favourable,	Favourable,	Waterford.
Favourable in all rivers,	Favourable in all rivers, owing to high water during the whole season,	Lisemon.
Favourable,	Favourable in all rivers,	Cork.
Unfavourable in Bandon and Argideen owing to very high floods since early in November up to middle of January.	Favourable in Bandon and tributaries, and Argideen.	Cork (Bandon).
Favourable,	Favourable,	Skibbereen.
Favourable in all rivers,	Favourable, only for heavy floods,	Beauly.
Favourable in all rivers,	Favourable in all rivers,	Kennema.
Favourable in all rivers,	Favourable in all rivers during the early season, but unfavourable owing to heavy floods in the latter end of season.	Waterville.
Unfavourable to spawning. Favourable to protection of spawning and spent fish. Unfavourable to young fry.	Favourable to spawning fish. Spent fish went back to sea very early owing to floods.	Killarney.
Favourable,	Favourable,	Limerick.
Favourable in all rivers,	Most favourable in all rivers,	Galway.
Favourable,	Favourable,	Conemara.
Favourable in all rivers,	Unfavourable, owing to heavy floods,	Ballinskil.
Favourable,	Favourable,	Bangor.
Favourable on the whole,	Favourable,	Ballina.
Favourable to spawning and to protection of fry. Not so favourable to protection of spent fish.	Favourable,	Sligo.
Favourable in all rivers,	Favourable in all rivers,	Ballyshannon.
Very favourable,	Heavy floods on all rivers endangered spawning. Favourable to spent fish.	Letterkenny.
Very favourable,	Favourable,	Londonderry.
Favourable,	Favourable in all rivers,	Coleraine.
Favourable,	Favourable,	Ballycastle.
Favourable,	Favourable,	Dundalk.
Favourable in all rivers,	Favourable in all rivers,	Drogheda.

APPENDIX NO. 23—continued.

SUBSTANCE OF REPORTS received from Clerks of CONSERVATORS
relative to SALMON FISHERIES—continued.

DISTRICT.	Any particular observations ?	
	1911.	1912.
Dublin, ..	Spawning took place rather late this season.	Fish got up earlier into the rivers owing to wet summer.
Wexford, ..	—	—
Waterford, ..	Conditions highly favourable.	The spawning season of 1912-13 was exceptionally favourable, both for large numbers of breeding fish and the excellent quantity of water in rivers and streams.
Lisnora, ..	—	The spawning fish were very healthy and free from disease of any kind.
Cork, ..	—	Spawning fish ran later this year. . .
Cork (Bandon),	—	—
Skibbereen, ..	—	—
Bantry, ..	—	—
Kennare, ..	The quantity of Breeding Fish in Boughy River has decreased by extensive poisoning.	—
Waterville, ..	—	—
Killarney, ..	—	—
Lisnortek, ..	—	The great increase in breeding fish is attributed to the early summer floods.
Calway, ..	Salmon spawned three weeks earlier in Oughterard River than during past ten years.	—
Coopersham, ..	—	—
Ballinakill, ..	—	—
Bangor, ..	—	—
Ballina, ..	—	—
Sligo, ..	—	—
Ballyshannon.	—	—
Lettickouny,	—	—
Londonderry, ..	—	—
Coleraine, ..	Fish large and later in spawning.	Fish larger than usual. Fair spawning season.
Ballycastle, ..	Great destruction of fish in Bush River owing to fax-water pollution.	Fry was scarce owing to destruction of breeding salmon in rivers in August and September, 1911.
Dundalk, ..	—	Decrease in spawning fish very marked.
Deagheda, ..	—	—

APPENDIX No. 26.

OUTPUT OF SALMON AND TROUT FRY.

APPENDIX

Output of Salmon and Trout Fry

	Hatching or Enlarging Station.	River System.	All Salmon.	
			1911-12	1912-13
1	Royal Zoological Gardens, ..	Laffey,	—	630,000
2	Retinas,	—	—	—
3	Newtownberry,	Slaney,	30,000	26,000
4	Inistioge,	Nore,	32,000	673,000
5	Cahir,	Shir,	142,000	17,000
6	Lismore,	Cork, Blackwater, ..	2,500,000	21,550,000
7	*Banteer and Malton,	do,	1,360,000	1,425,000
8	*Rockmills,	do,	729,000	915,000
9	Inchmahon,	Beaumont,	—	—
10	*Schibbereen,	Ben,	672,000	551,000
11	*Watercress,	Current,	49,000	53,000
12	*Glough Lake,	Caragh,	—	—
13	*Killoggin,	Lanet,	334,000	388,000
14	*Kilmarney,	do,	431,000	316, 00
15	*Muckross,	do,	109,000	—
16	*Ballinacorney,	Cashen,	671,000	550,000
17	Adare,	Magro,	—	—
18	Bur,	Shannon,	—	—
19	Lough Sheshu,	do,	—	—
20	Oughtermid,	Gornah,	—	—
21	*Serebe,	Serebe,	—	120,000
22	Costello,	Costello,	—	16,000
23	Inver,	Galway, Lanes,	68,000	70,000
24	*Lackagh,	Erill,	1405,000	37,000
25	Ballyvaughan,	Unshin,	950,000	10,000
26	*Belack,	Kinn,	476,000	68,000
27	Gleatie,	Owena,	215,000	219,000
28	*Dungloe,	Dungloe,	—	—
29	Gleavagh,	Lackagh,	—	20,000
30	*Newtownstewart,	Fork,	1,161,000	644,000
31	Omagh,	do,	—	85,000
32	*Kilrea,	Bann,	740,000	258,000
33	*Rockmills,	Budi,	302,000	198,000
34	Black Castle,	Boyne,	—	—
Totals, ..			9,173,000	5,507,000

(a.) From Demonstration Hatchery at Royal Zoological Gardens, Dublin.

(b.) Loch Leven and Irish Lake Trout yearlings from Inchmahon.

(c.) Includes 14,500 from Lismore.

(d.) Includes 15,000 from Rockmills, and exclusive of 20,000 transferred.

(e.) From Rockmills.

(f.) 544,000 transferred to other hatcheries.

(g.) 164,000 transferred to other hatcheries.

(h.) 5,000 transferred to Lismore.

(i.) 3,000 transferred to Lismore.

(j.) Includes 4,500 yearlings and two-year-olds, exclusive of those returned at Munster Trout Farm, sent abroad, or included elsewhere in this return.

(k.) All yearlings or two-year-olds, includes 100 Rainbows, also 300 Fontinalis, the latter sold as spawning hanks. The number (8,106) is exclusive of ova, etc., returned at the Munster Trout Farm, or included elsewhere in this return.

The Sea and Inland Fisheries of Ireland.

113

No. 26.

in Ireland, 1911-12 and 1912-13.

Foreign Salmon.		White Trout.		Brown Trout.		Hatching or Enlarging Station.	
1911-12	1912-13	1911-12	1912-13	1911-12	1912-13		
—	—	—	—	—	—	Royal Zool. Gardens.	1
—	—	—	—	—	5500	Bertras.	2
—	—	—	—	—	—	Newtownsharry.	3
—	—	—	—	—	—	Inverlaga.	4
—	—	—	—	—	—	Cahir.	5
—	—	—	—	£5,000	£3,000	*Lismore.	6
—	—	—	—	—	—	*Banteer and Malrow	7
—	—	—	—	£3,000	—	*Rocknills.	8
—	—	—	—	£24,700	8,100	Inishannon.	9
—	—	—	—	—	—	*Sizbercon.	10
—	—	2,000	—	—	—	*Watercra.	11
—	—	—	—	£25,000	£10,000	*Cough Lake.	12
—	—	—	—	—	—	*Killoggin.	13
—	—	—	—	—	—	*Kilmeroy.	14
—	—	—	—	—	—	*Muckross.	15
—	—	—	—	—	—	*Ballinacorney.	16
—	—	—	—	£100,000	£100,000	Adare.	17
—	—	—	—	£80,000	£60,000	Burr.	18
—	—	—	—	£60,000	£50,000	Lough Sheelin.	19
—	—	40,000	—	£1,022,000	1,030,000	Oughterard.	20
—	—	—	—	—	—	*Scorrib.	21
—	—	20,000	11,000	—	—	Costello.	22
—	—	80,000	90,000	—	—	Inver.	23
—	—	—	—	—	—	*Ardara.	24
—	—	—	—	—	—	Ballysodare.	25
—	—	—	—	—	—	*Ballyc.	26
—	—	—	—	—	—	Glenies.	27
—	—	11,000	—	—	—	*Gungro.	28
—	—	—	£7,000	—	—	Glenveagh.	29
—	—	—	—	—	—	*Newtownswarth.	30
—	—	—	—	£5,000	£10,000	Omagh.	31
—	—	—	—	30,000	34,000	*Kilrea.	32
—	—	—	—	—	—	*Bashinda.	33
—	—	—	—	10,000	10,000	Black Castle.	34
—	—	102,000	98,000	1,344,700	1,321,000	Totals.	

(m.) Farries from Solway Fishery Co.

(n.) Includes 12,000 from Lismore.

(o.) Includes 50,000 Loch Laven cross.

(p.) 50,000 Farie and 30,000 Farie and Loch Laven cross from Inishannon and from Howletton.

(q.) From Inishannon.

(r.) 55,000 from Inishannon, 5,000 from Surrey Trout Farm.

(s.) Includes 6,000 Loch Laven.

(t.) Includes 340,000 from Rocknills.

(u.) Includes 52,000 from Rocknills.

(v.) From Solway Fishery Co.

(z.) From Rosy Fisheries, Carrigroh.

*The figures at these hatcheries are based on estimates made by Officers of the Department.

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APPENDIX No. 27.

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., which have come into force since the date of the Report for the year 1911.

BY-LAWS.

SEA, MUSSEL, AND OYSTER FISHERIES.

Trawling. Coast of County Wicklow.—Dated 2nd May, 1912.

Prohibiting Trawling.—First.—On or off the Coast of County Wicklow, in all places where there are Boats engaged in Herring or Mackerel Drift Net Fishing; Second.—Trawl Boats engaged in Fishing on or off the Coast of County Wicklow shall always keep at a distance of at least Three Miles from all Boats Fishing for Herrings or Mackerel with Drift Nets; Third.—Whenever Herring or Mackerel Boats shall commence Drift Net Fishing in any place whatever, on or off the Coast of County Wicklow, the Trawl Boats which may be already Fishing in such place shall depart therefrom, and shall keep at a distance of at least Three Miles from the said Drift Net Herring or Mackerel Boats. Provided that these By-Laws shall have no application save and except in that part of the sea which is within Three Miles of the Coast of County Wicklow.

Trawling. Coast of County Wexford.—Dated 7th December, 1912.

1. **Repealing the By-Laws dated 30th April, 1899,** which are as follow:—First.—Trawl Fishing is hereby forbidden on or off the Coast of County Wexford, in all places where there are Boats engaged in Herring or Mackerel Drift Net Fishing. Second.—Trawl Boats engaged in Fishing on or off the said Coast of County Wexford shall always keep at a distance of at least Three Miles from all Boats Fishing for Herrings or Mackerel with Drift Nets. Third.—Whenever Herring or Mackerel Boats shall commence Drift Net Fishing in any place whatever, on or off the said Coast of County Wexford, the Trawl Boats which may be already Fishing in such place shall depart therefrom, and shall keep at a distance of at least Three Miles from the said Drift Net Herring or Mackerel Boats.

2. And in lieu thereof making and ordaining the following By-Laws:—First.—Trawl Fishing is hereby forbidden on or off the Coast of County Wexford, in all places where there are Boats engaged in Herring or Mackerel Drift Net Fishing. Second.—Trawl Boats engaged in Fishing on or off the said Coast of County Wexford shall always keep at a distance of at least Three Miles from all Boats Fishing for Herring or Mackerel with Drift Nets. Third.—Whenever Herring or Mackerel Boats shall commence Drift Net Fishing in any place whatever, on or off the said Coast of County Wexford, the Trawl Boats which may be already Fishing in such place shall depart therefrom, and shall keep at a distance of at least Three Miles from the said Drift Net Herring or Mackerel Boats. Provided that By-Laws No. 2 shall have no application save and except in that part of the sea which is within Three Miles of the Coast of County Wexford.

Trawling. Kenmare Bay.—Dated 15th May, 1912.

Repealing the By-Law dated 2nd October, 1906, which prohibited Trawling during the months of January, October, November and December, in each year, in Kenmare Bay, between the following imaginary lines:—

- (a) A straight line from Lackeen Point to Boat Cove, both in County Kerry.
- (b) A straight line from Blaunroe, County Kerry, to Kildashern Point, County Cork.

And in lieu thereof, 1. **Prohibiting Trawling** during the months of November, December and January, in each year, in Kenmare Bay, between the following imaginary lines:—

- (a) A straight line from Lackeen Point to Boat Cove both in County Kerry.

APPENDIX No 27—continued.

(b) A straight line from Blannoe, County Kerry, to Kilotherine Point, County Cork.

3. Prohibiting Trawling between the hours of 3 o'clock p.m. and 6 o'clock a.m. on the following morning during the months of February and March, in each year, in Kenmare Bay, between the following imaginary lines—

(a) A straight line from Lackeen Point to Boat Cove, both in County Kerry

(b) A straight line from Daniel's Island, County Kerry, to Doom Point, County Cork

Trawling. Rivers Shannon and Fergus.—Dated 2nd December, 1912

Prohibiting to use during the months of January, February, March, November and December, in any year, any Trawl Net in that portion of the Rivers Shannon and Fergus bounded on the west by imaginary straight lines from Poullalin Point, in the townland of Leabhs, to the most westerly point of Eyones Island, all in the County of Limerick, and thence to Cahinose Horse, in the townland of Cahinose, County of Clare; on the north by the road bridge across the River Fergus at Clarecastle; and on the east by Wellesley Bridge in the City of Limerick

Trammel Nets. Coast of County Wicklow.—Dated 6th May, 1913

Permitting the use of Trammel Nets, any such Net not to exceed six feet in depth measured from the foot rope to the cork rope when mounted and ready for use, for the capture of Sea Fish between sunrise and sunset within two geographical miles seaward of low water mark along that part of the Coast of County Wicklow which is situate between Bay Head and an imaginary straight line running due east from Killoole Railway Station.

Mussels. Castlemaine Harbour.—Dated 30th August, 1912.

Prohibiting between the first day of October in any year and the last day of March in the year following to take any mussel from that part of Castlemaine Harbour, its creeks and approaches, which is to the south of an imaginary line drawn from Crow's Point in the Townland of Cronane Lower to the most northern point of the Townland of Douglas. And further prohibiting at all times to keep, place, lay or store any mussel in any part of any harbour, pool, creek or watercourse which is within one half statute mile in any direction of Garrane Quay, in the Townland of Garrane East, or of the present most northerly house in the village of Garrane West, in the Townland of Garrane West, or of Douglas Schoolhouse, in the Townland of Douglas, or within two hundred yards of Glasby Quay, in the Townland of Cronane Lower, near the village of Knockmannaghsby.

Oysters. Tralee Bay.—Dated 11th September, 1912.

Repealing the By-Law dated 29th July, 1907, which prohibited to dredge for, take, catch, or pick any oyster on or from the Public or Natural Oyster Beds in Tralee Bay inside or to the eastward of an imaginary straight line from Derrymore Point on the South, in a North-easterly direction, to the House known as "Sea View," on the Northern Shore of the said Tralee Bay, save and except between the 10th day of February and the 10th day of March in each year, both said days inclusive.

Oysters. Tralee Bay.—Dated 4th November, 1912.

Enacting that it shall not be lawful during the month of October in any year for any person to remove by any means whatsoever, save by dredging, any Oyster from any of the Public or Natural Oyster Beds which are situated in Tralee Bay or the Bays and Inlets thereof or on the Shores or Rocks thereof.

Oysters. Tralee Bay.—Dated 4th November, 1912

1. Enacting that the Close Time during which it shall not be lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy any Oyster or Oyster Brood on or from

APPENDIX NO. 27—continued.

any of the Public or Natural Oyster Beds which are situated within Tralee Bay or on the Shores or Rocks thereof, shall cease. 2. And further enacting that the Close Time during which it shall not be lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy any Oyster or Oyster Brood on or from any of the Public or Natural Oyster Beds which are situated in Tralee Bay or the Bays or Inlets thereof or on the Shores or Rocks thereof, shall be from the First day of March to the Thirtieth day of September in each year, both said days inclusive.

Oysters. Tralee Bay.—Dated 4th November, 1912.

1. Repealing the By-Laws, Rules and Regulations dated 28th February, 1876, which were to be observed by all persons engaged in the Oyster Fishery, or in Fishing for, or taking Oysters in Tralee Bay. 2. And in lieu thereof, **Enacting** that.—First.—During the Close Season in which it shall not be lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy any Oyster or Oyster Brood on or from any of the Public or Natural Oyster Beds which are situated in Tralee Bay or the Bays or Inlets thereof, or on the Shores or Rocks thereof, no boat shall have on board any Dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters from said Public or Natural Oyster Beds. Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters on or from the Public or Natural Oyster Beds which are situated in Tralee Bay or the Bays or Inlets thereof, or on the Shores or Rocks thereof shall call all such Oysters as may be taken or caught; and shall not take away therefrom any Oyster of less dimensions than Two and Three-quarter Inches at the greatest diameter thereof, but shall immediately throw back into the Sea all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shell as shall be raised or taken while engaged in such fishing; and no person shall sell, expose for sale, give, transfer, or purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession any Oyster of less dimensions than Two and Three-quarter Inches at the greatest diameter thereof so taken from such Public or Natural Oyster Beds.

SALMON AND TROUT.

LESMORE DISTRICT.

Ardmore Bay. Dated 22nd October, 1912.

Prohibiting to shoot in Ardmore Bay, County Waterford, inside or North-west of an imaginary straight line from Ardmore Head to Mine Head, any Drift Net for the capture of Salmon, or any part of such Drift Net, within 150 yards of any other such Drift Net that is already in the water and fishing.

BALLYSHANNON DISTRICT.

Lower Lough Erne.—Dated 16th January, 1913.

1. Repealing the By-Law dated 30th June, 1874, by which it is permitted for any person having the right of using Nets in Lower Lough Erne, to use same for the taking of Fish with Meshes of One Inch from Knot to Knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or Four Inches to be measured all round each such mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear when the Net is wet), in said Lough Erne, between Emsullivan and Belleek, in the County Fermanagh, between the 1st day of May, and the 1st day of the Close Season in each year.

2. And **prohibiting** the use of any cross line in Lower Lough Erne at all times save between the 1st day of March and the 15th day of May in each year.

APPENDIX No. 27—continued.

BALLYSHANNON DISTRICT**Tidal Waters.**—Dated 3rd October, 1912.

1. **Prohibiting** to use for the capture of Salmon or Trout in the Tidal Waters of that part of the No. 13, or Ballyshannon District, which lies North and West of an imaginary straight line running due South-West from St. John's Point (County Donegal), any Drift Net of greater length than 1,500 yards, or any number of Drift Nets joined together in such a way that their total length shall be greater than 1,500 yards. 2. **Prohibiting** to use for the capture of Salmon or Trout in the remaining Tidal Waters of the said No. 13, or Ballyshannon District, any Drift Net of greater length than 800 yards, or any number of Drift Nets joined together in such a way that their total length shall be greater than 800 yards.

LEITERKENNY DISTRICT.**Tidal Waters.**—Dated 3rd October, 1912.

Prohibiting to use for the capture of Salmon or Trout in the Tidal Waters of the No. 14, or Letterkenny District, any Drift Net of greater length than 1,500 yards, or any number of Drift Nets joined together in such a way that their total length shall be greater than 1,500 yards.

LONDONDERRY DISTRICT**Tidal Waters.**—Dated 3rd October, 1912.

Prohibiting to use for the capture of Salmon or Trout in the Tidal Waters of the No. 15, or Londonderry District, any Drift Net of greater length than 1,500 yards, or any number of Drift Nets joined together in such a way that their total length shall be greater than 1,500 yards.

COLERAINE DISTRICT.**Tidal Waters.**—Dated 3rd October, 1912.

Prohibiting to use for the capture of Salmon or Trout in the Tidal Waters of the No. 15, or Coleraine District, any Drift Net of greater length than 1,500 yards, or any number of Drift Nets joined together in such a way that their total length shall be greater than 1,500 yards.

Mouth of River Bann.—Dated 3rd October, 1912.

Prohibiting to use any Drift Net for the capture of Salmon or Trout within one mile of the Mouth, as at present defined, of the River Bann.

BALLYCASTLE DISTRICT.**Tidal Waters.**—Dated 3rd October, 1912.

Prohibiting to use for the capture of Salmon or Trout in the Tidal Waters of the No. 16, or Ballycastle District, any Drift Net of greater length than 1,500 yards, or any number of Drift Nets joined together in such a way that their total length shall be greater than 1,500 yards.

Mouth of River Bush. Dated 3rd October, 1912.

Prohibiting to use any Drift Net for the capture of Salmon or Trout within one mile of the Mouth, as at present defined, of the River Bush.

APPENDIX No. 27—continued.

CLOSE SEASONS.

BALLINA DISTRICT.

Part of District. Single Rod and Line.—Dated 26th June, 1912.

1. Enacting that the period authorised and directed as the Close Time during which it shall not be lawful to kill, destroy or take Salmon or Trout by Single Rod and Line in and from any part (save the Palmerston or Cloonaghmore and Eskay Rivers and their Tributaries) of the No. 11, or Ballina District, shall cease. 2. And further enacting that the Close Time during which it shall not be lawful to kill, destroy or take Salmon or Trout by Single Rod and Line in or from any part (save the Palmerston or Cloonaghmore and Eskay Rivers and their Tributaries) of the said No. 11, or Ballina District, shall be from 11th October in each year to 31st January in the year following, both said days inclusive.

BALLYCASTLE DISTRICT.

River Bush and Tributaries. Single Rod and Line.—Dated 31st August, 1912.

1. Enacting that the period authorised and directed as the Close Time during which it shall not be lawful to kill, destroy or take Salmon and Trout by means of Single Rod and Line in or from the River Bush and its Tributaries, in the No. 16, or Ballycastle District, shall cease. 2. And further enacting that the Close Time during which it shall not be lawful to kill, destroy or take Salmon and Trout by means of Single Rod and Line in or from the said River Bush and its Tributaries, in the said No. 16, or Ballycastle District, shall be from 1st November in each year to 31st January in the year following, both said days inclusive.

APPENDIX No. 28.

TRANSFERS OF FIXED NET CERTIFICATES which have been made since date of last Report.

Limerick District.

Certificate No. 137 for a Stake Net to be used in the River Shannon off the Coast of the County Kerry was, on the 11th December, 1912, transferred to Stephen Pegam of Cahara, Glín, Co. Limerick.

DUBLIN CASTLE,

29th October, 1913.

SIR,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th instant, forwarding, for submission to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, the Report on the Sea and Inland Fisheries of Ireland for 1912.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. O'FARRELL.

The Secretary,

Department of Agriculture
and Technical Instruction,
Dublin.

